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MADE IN MADRAS.
Of choice Havana tobacco,
the world's largest and finest cigar.
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delightful, wholesome. While
it costs to obtain it at all
SPECIALTY CO., Importers,
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FLOR DE DINDIGUL.

"A luxury for all smokers."—St. JAMES'S
BUDGET.

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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PER PACKET OF TEN.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION

LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

KHYBER PASS DESERTED.

CAPTURE OF THE TANGA.
PEASHAWAR, Jan. 8.—The Akha Khels have requested leave to send a deputation to ascertain the terms of the Government. The Zakh Khels have deserted the Khyber Pass.—REUTER.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram from the Viceroy was received yesterday at the India Office:—"Malakand.—Blood captured Tanga Pass yesterday, with loss of one man only, so far as is known at present."

Gen. Sir B. Blood has telegraphed to headquarters that the 20th Punjabis have taken the peak above the Tanga Pass, and captured two standards of the enemy, and that the West Kent Regiment occupied the new pass about 2 o'clock on Friday, the Highland Light Infantry reaching the crest at the same hour. The casualties are not reported, says Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Sanghar, but their number was evidently small, owing to the well directed and sustained fire of the artillery. The 21st Punjabis are also now on the crest.

AN OFFICER DECORATED.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer on the occasion of his advancing with reinforcements to the relief of the Political Officer's escort, when attacked at Mazar, in the Tochi Valley, on June 10, 1897.—Lieut. Harry Simonds de Brett, Royal Artillery.

ANOTHER PASS TAKEN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.—A despatch from Sanchez announces the taking of the Persian Pass on the 7th inst. by the Rustan force. There were no casualties on the British side.—REUTER.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram from the Viceroy, dated Jan. 8, was issued at the India Office last evening:—"Malakand. Blood reports yesterday 2nd Bengal Infantry too; peak above Tanga Pass and 2 standards. At 2 o'clock 1st Bata. Royal West Kent Regt. were in possession of new pass. As far as is known only loss is one man 2nd Bata. Highland Light Infantry wounded. Road near crest of pass impracticable for miles, also descent on the other side. It is not sure whether transport can be got over to-day. Coolies with men's coats and blankets accompanied troops over pass. The slight loss in taking pass is attributed to the efficiency of the Artillery fire and long range volleys. The Infantry of the Corps of Guides, the 31st Bengal Infantry, and one Section No. 4 Co. Bengal Sappers and Miners marched from Rustan to Pirsai Fast 4 p.m. yesterday.

[Other details will be found on p. 6.]

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THE LOAN QUESTION.

In City circles it was confidently stated that the Chinese loan question is practically settled on the basis of a direct loan from the British Government of £16,000,000, thus obviating the necessity for the issue of a guaranteed loan.—A telegram from Pekin states that the proposals for a Russian Guaranteed Loan have been refused by the Chinese Government. It is stated that although Germany demanded a "lease" of Kiao Chau for 99 years, the Chinese Government declined to grant it for longer than 50 years.

WHAT IS FRANCE DOING?

A Dalziel's Paris telegram reports that the "Figaro" takes the apparent intention of England to guarantee a new Chinese loan as the British response to the German occupation of Kiao Chau and the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. It points out that the right of control over Chinese affairs which goes with the loan may mean very much to the Power exercising it. It adds:—"We see Germany, Russia, and England successively taking up positions which their interest, their resources, and the special character of their national genius require, and now what about France? What is France doing?"

PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT.

According to a Dalziel's Paris telegram from Shanghai, Germany will fortify and build a dock at Kiao Chau. Her political status there will be very similar to that which formerly appeared to Portugal over Macao. Re-

ports received from Japan point to the likelihood of a pacific agreement being arrived at between Russia, England, and Japan over Korea, providing for the restoration of the status quo. The attitude of Japan in regard to the acquisition by Germany of Kiao Chau is said still to be undecided.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

The same correspondent states that a Japanese fleet, consisting of 3 battleships, 10 first-class cruisers, numerous smaller vessels, and boats of torpedo-boats, has received orders practically placing it at the disposal of Vice-admiral Butler. This step has been taken in case Russia persists in ignoring the joint interests of England and Japan in the Far East. It is reported that Great Britain is pressing the Chinese authorities at Pekin to open China to foreign trade and administrative reform, Britain, as already reported, being prepared to introduce measures for reforms in certain lines of finance, taxation, revenue, the navy, and railways. If these reforms be undertaken, Great Britain guarantees financial assistance and active help in case of opposition, internal or external.

A FLYING SQUADRON.

A rumour emanating from the dockyards was current in Portsmouth yesterday that a flying squadron is about to be formed for special service on the China station with the battle-cruiser "Cesar" as flagship. Inquiries by a "People" representative last night show that nothing was known of the matter then in official circles in London.

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ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

FURTHER LOCK-OUT NOTICES.

INTERVIEW WITH A FEDED-EATED EMPLOYER.

Yesterday the officials of the Employers' Federation announced that 6 engineering firms in Wigan and 7 in Rochdale had posted lock-out notices, affecting upwards of 2,000 additional men. Those in Wigan were as follows:—The Worley Mesnes Ironworks Co., Poolstock; Messrs. Wood and Gee, Barley Brook Foundry; Messrs. Walker, Bros., Pagefield Ironworks; the Douglas Forge Co., the Insurance Forge Co., and Messrs. W. Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., Home House Foundry. The Rochdale firms were:—Messrs. Carter Bros., Bridge-st. Ironworks; Messrs. Leach and Co., Victoria Works; Messrs. G. and W. McNaught, St. George's Foundry; Messrs. J. Petrie, jun., Ltd.; Messrs. W. Tatham and Co., Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks; and Messrs. G. Tomlinson Ltd., Soho Ironworks.

Mr. Langham held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on Charles Levi, 35, horsekeeper, late of 45, Lion-buildings, Lion-st., New Kent-rd.—Amelia Harding, a woman of about 50, stands remanded from the Lambeth Police Court, charged, on her own confession, with having fatally stabbed deceased, as reported on p. 13. Accused was present in court in custody of a wardress from Holloway Gaol.—George Robinson, superintendent of the buildings, was due to the provincial master who had sacrificed much in the ill-advised movement. It was also pointed out that the week elapsed since the holding of the nation's convention, and contributions from other trades, had materially decreased. The union was practically without a penny to carry the struggle on, but while it could safely be assumed that their funds were exhausted, it could be taken for granted that a great effort would be made to make the retreat back to work as well-ordered as possible.

ALL SOULD SUCCESSION OF EMPLOYERS.

A report was circulated during the week to the effect that several firms in the north had entered into direct negotiations with the trade unions for a resumption of work on the part of their members, and practically conceding the 8 hours day and all other points in dispute. These statements were yesterday contradicted, and appear to have arisen from the fact that in some cases men have had interviews with the employers, who, however, in each instance, intimated that they had no intention of making any compromise. There have, in fact, it is stated, been no cessation of whatever of employment from the Federation. It is reported, however, that Messrs. Jones and Attwood, of Stourbridge, have, unsolicited, conceded an 8 hours day to their workmen, work to commence at 8 o'clock, which is equivalent to an advance of 12 per cent; extra pay for overtime will in future not be allowed.

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THE BUSINESS ADVERTISER.

PARIS.

BY EMILE ZOLA.

IV.—THE MAN HUNT.

On the afternoon of the same day such a keen desire for the open air caused upon Guillaume that Pierre consented to accompany him on a long walk in the Bois de Boulogne. The priest, upon returning from his interview with Monsieur, had informed his brother that the government once more wished to get rid of Nicholas Barthès. However, they were so perplexed as to how they should impart these tidings to the old man, that they resolved to postpone the matter until the evening. During their walk they might devise some means of breaking the news in a gentle way. As for the walk this seemed to offer no danger; to all appearance Guillaume was in no wise threatened, so why should he continue hiding? Thus the brothers salled forth and entered the Bois by the Sablons gate.

The last days of March had now come, and the trees were beginning to show some greenery. Although the sky remained of an ash grey, the rain, after falling throughout the night and morning, had ceased; and exquisite freshness pervaded the wood. The mid-Lent rejoicings had apparently attracted the populace to the centre of Paris, for in the avenues only the fashionable folks of select days were to be seen, the people of society who come thither when the multitude stops away. There were carriages and gentlemen on horseback; beautiful aristocratic ladies who had alighted from their broughams or landaus; and wet-nurses with streaming ribbons, who carried infants wearing the most costly lace.

Pierre and Guillaume followed the Allée de Longchamp as far as the road going from Madrid to the Lakes. Then they made their way under the trees, alongside the little Longchamp rivulet. Their intention was to reach the lakes, pass round them, and return home by way of the Maillet gate. So charming and peaceful was the plantation through which they passed that they yielded to a desire to sit down and rest awhile amidst all the budding springtime around them. A fallen tree served them as a bench, and it was possible for them to fancy themselves far away from Paris, in the depths of some real forest. It was, too, of a real forest that Guillaume began to think on thus emerging from his long voluntary imprisonment. Ah! for the health-bringing air which courses between that forest's branches, that forest of the world which by right should be man's inalienable domain!

However, the name of Barthès, the perpetual prisoner, came back to Guillaume's lips, and he sighed mournfully. The thought that there should be even a single man, whose liberty was thus ever assailed, sufficed to poison the atmosphere he breathed. "What will you say to Barthès?" he asked his brother. "The poor fellow must be warned. Exile is at any rate preferable to imprisonment."

Pierre sadly waved his hand. "Yes, of course, I must warn him. But what a painful task it is!"

Guillaume made no rejoinder, for at that very moment, in that remote, deserted nook, where they could fancy themselves at the world's end, a most extraordinary spectacle was presented to their view. Something, or, rather, someone, leapt out of a thicket and bounded past them. It was assuredly a man, but one who was so unrecognizable, wary, wretched, and terrified, that he might have been taken for an animal, a boar that the hounds had tracked and forced from his retreat. On seeing the rivulet, he hesitated for a moment, and then followed its course. But, all at once, as a sound of footsteps drew nearer, he sprang into the water, which reached his middle, bounded on to the further bank, and vanished from sight behind a clump of pines. A moment afterwards some keepers and policemen rushed by, skirting the rivulet, and in their turn disappeared. It was a man hunt that had gone by, a fierce hunt truly, but with no display of scarlet or blast of horns.

"Some rascal or other," muttered Pierre. "Poor wretched fellow!"

Guillaume made a gesture. "Gendarmes and prison!" said he. "They still constitute society's only schooling system!"

Meantime the man was still running farther and farther away.

When, on the previous night, Salvat had suddenly escaped from the detectives by bounding into the Bois de Boulogne, it had occurred to him to slip round to the Dauphine gate and descend into the deep ditch of the city ramparts. He remembered days of enforced idleness which he had spent there, in nooks where he had never met a living soul. Nowhere, indeed, could one find more secret places of retreat, hedged round by thicker bushes, or concealed from view by loftier herbage. Salvat, as he made his way through the thickest of the brambles, nettles, and ivy, was lucky enough to find a cavity full of dry leaves, in which he buried himself to the chin. As the rain had already drenched him those leaves proved a real boon. They dried him somewhat, serving as a blanket in which he could himself after his wild race through the dark darkness. The rain still fell, but he now only felt it on his head, and, weary as he was, he gradually sank into deep slumber beneath the continuous drizzle. When he opened his eyes again, it was probably about six o'clock. During his sleep the rain had ended by soaking the leaves, so that he was now immersed in a kind of chilly bath. Still he remained in it, feeling that he was there sheltered from the police, who must now surely be looking for him.

When at eight o'clock some policemen and keepers came by, searching the ditch, they did not perceive him. As he had anticipated the hunt had begun at the first glimmer of light. For a time his heart beat violently; however, nobody else passed, and the only sounds that reached him were faint ones from the Bois de Boulogne, the ring of a bicyclist's bell, the thud of a horse's hoofs, or the rumble of carriage wheels. And the time went by, nine o'clock came and then ten o'clock. Since the rain had ceased falling, Salvat had not suffered so much from the cold, for he was wearing a thick overcoat which little Mathis had given him. But, on the other hand, hunger was coming back; he felt his stomach burning, and leaden hoops seemed to be pressing against his ribs. He had eaten nothing for two days; he had

been starving already on the previous evening, when he had accepted a glass of beer at a tavern at Montmartre.

Nevertheless, his plan was to remain in the ditch until nightfall, and then slip away in the direction of the village of Boulogne, where he knew of a means of egress from the wood. He was not caught yet, he repeated, he might still manage to escape. Then he tried to get to sleep again, but failed, so painful had his sufferings become. By the time it was eleven, everything swam before his eyes. He once nearly fainted, and thought that he was going to die. Then rage gradually mastered him, and, all at once, he sprang out of his leafy hiding place, desperately hungering for food, determined to find something to eat, even should it cost him his liberty and life. It was then noon.

On leaving the ditch he found the lawns of the château de La Muette before him. He crossed them at a run, instinctively going towards Boulogne. It seemed miraculous that nobody paid attention to his hatter-skitter flight. However, when he had reached the cover of some trees he became conscious of his imprudence, and almost regretted the sudden madness which had borne him along, eager for escape. Thereupon he trembled, bent low among some furze bushes, and waited to ascertain if the police were behind him. At last, with watchful eye and ready ear, wonderful instinct and scent of danger, slowly continued his way again. He hoped to pass between the upper lake and the Auteuil racecourse; but there were few trees in that part, and they fringed a broad avenue. He therefore had to exert all his skill in order to avoid observation, awaiting himself of the slender stems, the smallest bushes, as screens, and only venturing onward after a lengthy inspection of his surroundings. Before long the sight of a keeper in the distance revived his fears and daunted him, stretched on the ground behind some brambles, for a full quarter of an hour. Then the approach of a cab and a strolling pedestrian in turn suffice to stop him. He breathed once more, however, when after passing the Mortemart hillock he was able to enter the thickets lying between the two roads which lead to Boulogne and St. Cloud. The coppices thereabouts were dense, and he merely had to follow them, screened from view, in order to reach the outlet he knew of. So he was surely saved.

But all at once, at a distance of some five and thirty yards, he saw a keeper barring his way. He turned slightly to the left and there perceived another keeper, who also seemed to be awaiting him. And there were more and more of them; at every fifty paces or so stood a fresh one, the whole forming a cordon, the meshes as it were of a huge net. The worst was that he must have been perceived, for a slight cry, like the call of an owl, rang out, and was repeated farther and farther off. The hunters were at last on the right scent, prudence had become superfluous, and it was only by flight that the quarry might now hope to escape. Salvat understood this so well that he suddenly began to run, leaping over all obstacles and darting between the trees, careless whether he were seen or heard. A few bounds carried him for a distance of Chartreuse.

In one of the private rooms upstairs Baroness Duvillard, who had driven to the plantations stretching to the Allée de la Reine Marguerite. There he found the undergrowth very dense; in the whole Bois, indeed, there are no more closely set thickets. For a moment Salvat halted to listen. He could neither see nor hear the keepers now. Had they lost his track, then? Profound quietude reigned under the fresh young foliage. But the low, owlish cry arose once more, branches cracked, and he resumed his wild flight, hurrying straight before him. Unluckily he found the Allée de la Reine Marguerite guarded by policemen, so that he could not cross over, but had to skirt it without quitting the thickets. And now his back was turned towards Boulogne, he was retracing his steps towards Paris. However, a last idea came to his bewildered mind; it was to run on in this wise as far as the shady spots around Madrid, and then, by stealing from copse to copse, attempt to reach the Seine.

So Salvat ran on and on. But upon reaching the Allée de Longchamp he found it guarded like the other roads, and therefore had to relinquish his new plan. While he was performing a bend alongside the Pré Catelan he became aware that the keepers, led by detectives, were drawing yet nearer to him, confining his movements to a smaller and smaller area. And his race soon assumed all the wildness of despair. Haggard and breathless he leapt mounds, rushed down slopes, fought his way past multitudinous obstacles. He forced a passage through brambles, broke palings, thrice caught his feet in wire-work which he had not seen, and fell among nettles, yet picked himself up and went on again, spurred by the stinging of his hands and face. It was then that Guillaume and Pierre saw him pass and take to the muddy water of the rivulet. There came to him a wild idea of getting to the lake, and swimming, unperceived, to the island in the centre of it. That he madly thought, would be a safe retreat where he might hide without possibility of discovery. And so he still ran on. But once again the sight of some keepers made him retreat his steps, and he was compelled to go back and back in the direction of Paris, chased towards the very fortifications whence he had started that morning. It was now nearly three in the afternoon. For more than two hours and a half he had been running.

At last he saw a soft, sandy ride for horses before him. He crossed it, splashing through the mire left by the seeing her, as he had shown in the golden days of their passion. But at the rain, and reached a little pathway, a delightful lover's lane, as shady in summer as any arbour. For some time he was able to follow it, concealed from observation, and with his hopes reviving. But it led him to one of those broad, straight avenues where carriages and bicycles swept past; so he returned to the thickets, fell once more upon the keepers, lost all notion of the direction he took, and even all power of thought, becoming a mere thing carried along and thrown hither and thither by the chances of the pursuit which pressed more and more closely upon him. Then several crossways followed one upon the other, and at last he came to a broad lawn, where the full light dazzled him. And there he suddenly felt the hot, panting breath of his pursuers close in the rear. Shouts rang out, one hand almost caught hold of him, there was a rush of heavy feet, a scramble to seize him. But with a supreme effort he leapt upon a bank, crawled to its summit, rose again, and once more found

himself alone, still running on amid the greenery.

Nevertheless, this was the end. His aching feet could no longer carry him; blood was oozing from his ears, and froth filled his mouth. His heart beat so violently that it seemed as if it would break his ribs. Water and perspiration streamed from him; he was mazy and haggard and tortured by hunger, conquered, in fact, more by hunger than by fatigue. And through the mist which seemed to have gathered before his wild eyes, he suddenly saw the open doorway of a coach-house, in the rear of a kind of chalet, hidden among trees. There was not a living creature in the place. Salvat plunged into it and rolled over on a heap of straw, among some empty casks. He was scarcely hidden there when he heard the chase sweep by, the detectives and the keepers passing the chalet and rushing in the direction of the Paris ramparts. The noise of their heavy boots died away, and deep silence fell while the hunted man sank into the most complete prostration, with big tears trickling from his closed eyes.

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"At all events, they will let us stay here till the rain stops," answered Pierre, setting himself at one of the little tables.

Just then, a waiter suddenly made his appearance, seemingly in a great hurry. He had come down from the first floor, and eagerly rummaged a cupboard for a few dry biscuits which he laid on a plate. At last he descended to serve the brothers two glasses of Chartreuse.

In one of the private rooms upstairs Baroness Duvillard, who had driven to the plantations stretching to the Allée de la Reine Marguerite. There he found the undergrowth very dense; in the whole Bois, indeed, there are no more closely set thickets. For a moment Salvat halted to listen. He could neither see nor hear the keepers now. Had they lost his track, then? Profound quietude reigned under the fresh young foliage. But the low, owlish cry arose once more, branches cracked, and he resumed his wild flight, hurrying straight before him. Unluckily he found the Allée de la Reine Marguerite guarded by policemen, so that he could not cross over, but had to skirt it without quitting the thickets. And now his back was turned towards Boulogne, he was retracing his steps towards Paris. However, a last idea came to his bewildered mind; it was to run on in this wise as far as the shady spots around Madrid, and then, by stealing from copse to copse, attempt to reach the Seine.

So Salvat ran on and on. But upon reaching the Allée de Longchamp he found it guarded like the other roads, and therefore had to relinquish his new plan. While he was performing a bend alongside the Pré Catelan he became aware that the keepers, led by detectives, were drawing yet nearer to him, confining his movements to a smaller and smaller area. And his race soon assumed all the wildness of despair. Haggard and breathless he leapt mounds, rushed down slopes, fought his way past multitudinous obstacles. He forced a passage through brambles, broke palings, thrice caught his feet in wire-work which he had not seen, and fell among nettles, yet picked himself up and went on again, spurred by the stinging of his hands and face. It was then that Guillaume and Pierre saw him pass and take to the muddy water of the rivulet. There came to him a wild idea of getting to the lake, and swimming, unperceived, to the island in the centre of it. That he madly thought, would be a safe retreat where he might hide without possibility of discovery. And so he still ran on. But once again the sight of some keepers made him retreat his steps, and he was compelled to go back and back in the direction of Paris, chased towards the very fortifications whence he had started that morning. It was now nearly three in the afternoon. For more than two hours and a half he had been running.

At last he saw a soft, sandy ride for horses before him. He crossed it, splashing through the mire left by the seeing her, as he had shown in the golden days of their passion. But at the rain, and reached a little pathway, a delightful lover's lane, as shady in summer as any arbour. For some time he was able to follow it, concealed from observation, and with his hopes reviving. But it led him to one of those broad, straight avenues where carriages and bicycles swept past; so he returned to the thickets, fell once more upon the keepers, lost all notion of the direction he took, and even all power of thought, becoming a mere thing carried along and thrown hither and thither by the chances of the pursuit which pressed more and more closely upon him. Then several crossways followed one upon the other, and at last he came to a broad lawn, where the full light dazzled him. And there he suddenly felt the hot, panting breath of his pursuers close in the rear. Shouts rang out, one hand almost caught hold of him, there was a rush of heavy feet, a scramble to seize him. But with a supreme effort he leapt upon a bank, crawled to its summit, rose again, and once more found

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

At this time of the year artists are expected to entertain rather than make holiday; consequently the Christmas recess has been but brief, and the musical season of 1898 is already well advanced. The first note was struck by a performance of "Elijah" at Queen's Hall on the afternoon of New Year's Day, followed by a rendering of "Messiah" at the Albert Hall the same evening.

During the week the Monday and Saturday "Pop" and the bailed concerto have started work; on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, the National Sunday League season re-opens at Queen's Hall with "The Redemption"; on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15, the Symphony concerts will be resumed at Queen's Hall; and the Royal Choral Society's season has already begun.

The vacation is also over at most of our great schools of music, and students and professors settled down for the 3 months' hard work that intervenes between now and the Easter recess. At the Royal College of Music 11 free open scholarships (tenable for 3 years) will be competed for next month.

Several hundred professional musicians were present at the 13th annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, which was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The chairman (Sir John Stainer) made an interesting speech, pointing out the necessity of some check upon the growth of worthless teaching, and the desirability of instituting examinations through which all persons wishing to qualify as teachers should be forced to pass.

Amateurs with good bass voices and able to sing at sight would do well to apply at the Italian Church, Hatton Wall, where there are 2 or 3 vacancies in the choir. The choral services at the church are justly celebrated, and many famous vocalists owe their first public introduction to the excellent training received within its precincts.

The death of M. Carvalho, manager of the Opera Comique, is greatly regretted both in Paris and London. He died of congestion of the brain after a few days' illness, and in the 73rd year of his age. The funeral service at the Madeleine was rendered by the orchestra and singers of the Opera Comique, and the deceased manager was buried in Père la Chaise Cemetery.

Seldom has a warmer welcome greeted the return of a public favourite than that accorded to M. Jacobi when he appeared in the orchestra on the first night of the new Alhambra ballet. A unanimous call at the fall of the curtain, and the floral harpsichord presented by members of the band also went to prove that the public and those under his control are agreed in esteem for the popular musical director, whose bad accident was still traceable in the way he limped.

The charming entertainment given by Mrs. Kendall and Madame Blanche Marchesi at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon was an entire success. The grown-up members of the audience evidently derived as much enjoyment from the delightful dramatic and musical performances of the 2 talented ladies as did the children for whom the recital was chiefly arranged.

Miss Marie Brema has been making great success in opera at Leipzig; also in concertos, and in Dresden, Cologne, and Frankfort. Miss Brema was to have made her début at the Opera Comique, Paris, on Jan. 29, but this was to be postponed on account of M. Leon Carvalho's death.

Mr. Robert Newman, the popular Queen's Hall manager and entrepreneur, was the vocalist at the first concert of the National Sunday League Society at the People's Palace, in 1889.

The artists for Miss Mary Carmichael's first concert on Jan. 27, at St. James's Hall, are Messengers Hutchinson, Helen Trust, Ada Crossley, Louise Phillips, Maud McCarthy, and Agnes Zimmerman; Messrs. Shakespeare, Nichol, Ford, Greene, Sullivan, and Rumford. Mr. Henry Bird is the accompanist, and Miss Carmichael will play several of her own compositions, of which the programme will largely consist.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been presented by Messrs. Harrison and Cyril Maude with a large and handsome silver cup, in recognition of his beautiful music to "The Little Minister." Sir Alexander Mackenzie has also been given to him by Professor Stanford the MS. score of his "Requiem," in appreciation of the fine performance of the work given by Royal Academy of Music pupils, under the principal's direction.

It is stated that the famous composer, Dr. Max Bruch, is failing health, with a wife and 4 children dependent upon him, and only a very small income. Subscriptions are already being warmly taken up in Germany, the last being headed by the great gun maker, Krupp, with £500.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Several of my correspondents have sent me notices of the occurrence, within the last week or two, of specimens of the tortoise-shell butterflies in their homes and out-houses. Although it may appear strange for butterflies to be abroad in the winter months, it is not by any means unusual to come across them, particularly this species, of which there are several broods during the summer months. The last brood is hatched just before the commencement of the cold weather, and the individuals of it hibernate and reappear in the early spring. In the milder days of the winter it frequently comes out of its torpid state, and, as has apparently been the case during the recent close weather, is seen on the wing.

The usual New Year's treat was given to the inmates of that excellent institution the Home of Rest for Heroes, at Acton, on Saturday last. No less than 30 of these pensioners, of which some were comparatively young and apparently strong and fit for a great deal more labour, and others were aged and past hard work, took of a feast of equine luxuries in the shape of sugar, fruit, bread, and carrots. The visitors were very numerous, and supplied their favourites with

other dainties that they had brought in their pockets. It was evident from the amount that was eaten of the good things provided that the heroes enjoyed the feast, but it was also evident from the appearances of all of them that good diet was always the order of the day and that they were well cared for.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Jan. 4 include 3 common squirrels, a naked-throated bell-bird, a sooty mangabey, a suricate, a rhinoceros monkey, and an Indian python.

The Wapiti, of which we give a figure, is one of the largest of the deer tribe, and sometimes attains a shoulder height of nearly 6 ft., and bears enormous antlers measuring round the curve as much as 5 ft. Its native home

commodate not a tithe of those who patronise "premieres."

Mr. George Musgrave thinks of withdrawing "The Scarlet Feather" from the Shaftesbury after Friday next. I gather from this, that the piece has not "caught on" quite so well as it deserved to do. If this be so, it is evidently discouraging. Granted that the plot of the work is old-fashioned, it is at least as good as that of the average "musical comedy," especially of the slightest sort. The music is admittedly very pretty, and the mounting confessedly brilliant. And where have we better critics than Mr. H. M. T. Tapley, Mr. Snazelle, Miss Decima Moore, Miss Victor, and Miss Stewart? Really, the public is a mystery!

I observe that Mr. Willard has been treating the Americans to a costume recital of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Last Confessions." This has been characterised by a London contemporary as "an experiment." It is so far from being anything of the kind that Mr. Willard gave this very piece one day at the Olympic a few years ago, and deservedly dull the whole thing was. It was of sepulchral monotony, and melancholy. "The Last Confession" is a long monologue, supposed, of course, to be addressed to a monk. This monk was duly introduced on the scene at the Olympic, but only as a silent member of the cast. Why will actors recite such dismal things?

OLD IZAAK.

From the reports of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, I gather that the river is quite out of order in the 21 miles they so well protect between Isleworth and Staines, and there will be little, if any, chance of fishing, unless in the tidal water, for some days to come. The recent heavy rains will add to the difficulty in other parts of the stream, and it is only in quiet nooks and eddies that the angler now has any prospect of success. After settled weather, and the water is clearing, good sport will no doubt be obtainable.

The professional fishermen, for the most part, very deserving set of men, have had but few patrons of late, although there have been times when fish could have been taken, and for this lack of customers the season and the weather are perhaps chiefly to blame. At Teddington, Mr. Lipton, piloted by W. McBride, took 4 jack, the largest of which scaled 41 lb., and the bank and punt anglers alike have been getting roach and dace and a few bream. W. Milburn reports from Hampton that nothing has been done there; the weirs are drawn, and the water has risen considerably.

Practically nothing has been done in the sea, which continues to disappoint the hopes of anglers; and the absence of reports from the Aran indicates that a similar state of things there prevails.

The sea anglers had capital sport early in the week at Deal, both from pier and boat, and some capital banks have been made from the pier at night.

A correspondent has asked me to give him some information on the growth of the monkey nut, and as I believe this is a subject that is unfamiliar to many other persons I give a note in his column in the hope that it may be of interest. The plant is quite a small one, and an annual. The nuts grow from it on stalks, and when the leaves of the plant die off the stalks grow to such a length that the weight of the fruit bears them down. The nuts then lie on the ground, and become covered with soil, when they ripen. The monkey-nut is largely cultivated in most tropical countries of both hemispheres, chiefly for its oil, of which it yields a large quantity, and which is used for burning in lamps and as a medicine. It is imported into Europe in fairly large quantities, it is likewise used for making oil, and also as a diet for many animals in menageries, as most of my juvenile friends who have visited the monkey-house at the Zoo will have become aware.

THE ACTOR.

During the past week Mrs. Kendall has given half-hour recitations at St. James's Hall, and a lecture-reading at Westminster Park. Nobody recites better than she does, and I have no doubt her lecture-reading was very interesting; but it is as an actress that she is primarily interesting, and I must say I am impatient to see her again at the head of a comedy theatre in London—a theatre in which comedy, and comedy alone, should be the intellectual fare, though it might have it here and there a strain of seriousness.

Of course, the Kendals will be at the St. James's in the autumn, but that is a long way off.

I am glad to be able to say that, if all goes well, Miss Ellaline Terriss will return to her original rôle in "The Circus Girl" on Monday. Her decision so to do is wise. There is nothing to be gained by nursing unavailing as sorrow.

There has lately been much talk of the possibility of the Thames once more becoming a salmon river, and I am pleased to hear from my old and valued friend, Mr. T. R. Sachs, P.P.S., that some of his reminiscences of Thames salmon are about to appear. I doubt if the Thames will ever again be what is properly called a salmon river, but the lampreys and flounders which had apparently left it seem beyond doubt to be returning.

A small number of lampreys have been taken at Teddington within the last few days, and we shall very soon indeed be among his brother anglers again.

Young Hindoo who complete their education in England go back, it appears, heavily freighted with iniquity. They acquire all manner of wicked habits which horrify their untravelled relations as antagonistic to the Hindoo faith. Thus, complaint is made in the organ of orthodoxy, the "Indian Mirror," that some of these naughty young men actually eat chickens, and ease their consciences by merely uttering the word "Hari." Others, still more impious, sport stand-up collars and prefer the prefix of "Mr." to "Baboo" or "Pundit." And so, Hindooism totters to its fall, and the end of the world comes into view. All of which is very terrible, but I entertain a dim sort of notion that even if juvenile Baboos consumed beef-steaks and wore the entire clothing of Western men, the world would still jog on.

The Thames river-keepers' dinner and the River Re-stocking and Preservation Fund might well be remembered at gatherings such as these. Both have a practical claim upon all Thame anglers at least, and meetings like these afford an opportunity for contributing to many who might not care to appear in the list alone. Will secretaries kindly see what can be done in this direction?

It is seldom anglers get such sport as was obtained among the pike at Lechlade recently, by two or three anglers hailing from the picturesque Trout Inn. On Christmas Eve one of the party took 3 good fish, scaling 12lb., 6lb., and 4lb. respectively,

another, on Boxing Day, also had 3 fish, 14lb., 6lb., and 4lb., and 7 others of from 8lb. to 6lb. each were taken in 4 days' fishing by another rod. The latter were all caught live-baiting, on very improvised tackle, and the worthy old host of the Trout, an enthusiastic Wantonian, himself participated in the fray.

A correspondent asks whether anglers may not fish freely in all tidal and navigable rivers, so long as they do not trespass on private lands. They can do so where the river is tidal, but the word "navigable" has apparently ceased to have much meaning in fishery cases apart from the tide. The only instance in which they might be prohibited where the tide flows would be by a private ownership traceable to the reign of Henry II., but such titles are very rare. Practically customs have given the right everywhere, as my correspondent supposes, but the law is very doubtful and unquestionably requires Parliamentary definition.

GENERAL CHATTER.

It being an axiom accepted by both capital and labour that overtime should be paid for at a higher rate, bank managers have no excuse for not conforming to the rule. Instead of doing so, most of them pay for overtime just as if they have a right to keep their clerks at work as long as they please, without extra remuneration. Even in ordinary times, the bank clerks' working hours are full long, but at the end of every half-year there comes a strain lasting for 4 or 5 days which keeps him at office for 15 or 16 hours per diem. Nor is it light work that he has to perform, but a silent member of the cast. Why will actors recite such dismal things?



THE WAPITI DEER.

I observe that Mr. Willard has been treating the Americans to a costume recital of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Last Confessions." This has been characterised by a London contemporary as "an experiment." It is so far from being anything of the kind that Mr. Willard gave this very piece one day at the Olympic a few years ago, and deservedly dull the whole thing was. It was of sepulchral monotony, and melancholy. "The Last Confession" is a long monologue, supposed, of course, to be addressed to a monk.

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But he goes on to say that as far as the British soldier, sailor, and policeman are concerned he quite agrees with me, especially the policeman. He says he often stands at one of our busy and crowded crossings just to watch the policeman as he stops the traffic, while he escorts the road a blind man, or two or three women folk, or best of all a group of little children, and a baby carriage or pram.

What an extraordinary thing it is that so soon as wet and muddy weather is upon us the "rational dress" is seen no more. During the past few weeks I could count the blooming women on one hand, while skited riders are to be seen in numbers. There was much a cry out by advocates of breeches as to the inconvenience of skirts in windy or dirty weather. Readily, those who hold these opinions should live up to them and show me that the movement is progressing. I am afraid, however, that knickerbockers are adopted by women for the sake of effect, or in order to attract attention. Personally, I cling to the softly-draped bodice mounted on a tight lining, and wonder if the bifurcated garment are better than the knickerbocker.

And then he has been several times to the police court, and that he hard,

seems to realise. He don't say so, but

he knows from my own observation that it is so different to the way they do it in the States. He says the London magistrates will sit and listen to all the dirty, ragged tramp has got to say

with just as much attention as he listens to the constable who has arrested him, and what seems to my correspondent so very strange is that the constable in charge of a case not only appears to tell the truth, but actually seems to have a sort of friendly feeling towards the prisoner. There is a lot more which I have no space to quote, though I might mention that he quite agrees with me that our firemen are a fine lot of fellows, but he considers as far as fire appliances are concerned the Americans are "a long way ahead."

The other letter is from a gentleman who signs himself "Socialist" and he says in a way which I presume means for sarcastic, that "England is the best country in the world for the rich man, but the worst in the world for the poor man," and that is just where he makes a mistake, for there is no country on the face of the earth where a poor man is looked after so well as he is in England. Of course, as I said in my letter last week, when I say England I mean Great Britain and Ireland.

As a matter of fact, we go a bit far with our relief of poverty, for we not only feed, and lodge and clothe the deserving poor, the old, the infirm, and those incapable of supporting themselves (which it is quite right we should do), but we look equally well after the undeserving poor, the abedded pauper, who is too lazy to work for his own living, and this we ought not to do.

And my correspondent goes on to relate once more the old exploded falacy that "the rich are getting richer, while the poor are getting poorer." Now, why in the name of common sense do not he and those who think with him get hold of the Board of Trade returns, or the "Labour Gazette," or the Post Office Savings Bank returns for the last 12 months, or even for the last 12 years if they like, and see for themselves that while the hours of labour show a steady decrease the rate of wages show just as steady an increase, and that the deposits in the Post Office banks, mostly made by working men, have risen from £29,000,000 in 1882 to £108,000,000 in 1896, and the number of depositors from 2,800,000 to 6,800,000?

MR. WHEELER.

There has often been talk of a consolidated cyclist vote during Parliamentary elections. Some of the cycling journals have advocated it strongly, and many attempts have been made to bring influence to bear at by-elections. I am glad to say, however, that English voters have ever been ready to sink more or less petty side issues, when the honour of the country has been at stake. A voter's political opinion should always rank before his personal interest. In Germany, however, where cyclists are taxed and receive nothing in return in the way of improved roads, the case may be different. In the land of consecrated William wheelmen have combined for the purpose of showing the strength of their vote. It is well known that the Imperial telegraph is no lover of bicycles, but when he finds that the cyclist vote is a spoke in the wheel of his navy scheme he may consider it expedient to become a patron of the steel horse.

In a recent issue of "The People" I explained the principle of acetylene gas, together with its pros and cons, when utilised for bicycle lamps. Since the paragraph appeared most of the leading cycling journals have devoted special articles to the subject. As I then stated the Board of Trade have forbidden the manufacture of the gas, on account of its explosiveness. Speaking from some 15 years or more of personal experience, I must admit that the want of a stronger light than that given by a good oil lamp is unnecessary to the cyclist. There is no need to be gained by throwing a light 50 feet in front of one. Even on an exceptionally dark night the cyclist can generally see his way without the aid of a light at all, and the lamp which he carries is more useful in masking his presence to other users of the Queen's highway than in guiding the cyclist himself. The bright glare immediately in front of one makes it the more difficult to penetrate the darkness beyond.

It is the fashion in cycling journalism nowadays to cry down "the biker," that is to say, the more or less respectably-dressed cyclist who wends his way at a rational pace without lowering his handle-bars and fixing his saddle some 6in. in front of his bottom bracket. The biker may, or may not, be indifferent to the rule of the road. Speaking personally I find just as many scorchers on the left-hand side as so-called bikers. Others, however, appear to continually find the biker at fault. Perhaps, therefore, the following little exercise of last Sunday may be of interest:—I joined a party of some half-dozen cyclists and started for Whilton Park. Our way lay through Kew to Hounslow, and it was on an empty stretch of road beyond the latter place that we encountered

batch of cyclists riding towards us which has been picked up casually. In truth, material matters but little, but cut is everything. For early spring walking costumes nothing looks or wears so well as black or navy serge and coarse Russian braid, outlined with gold or silver cord, which is the favourite trimming of the moment. The most becoming arrangement, for all but very stout figures, is a double scroll of braid commencing about six inches from the waist line at the back, and then descending in graceful curves to within three or four inches of the hem. It is best to allow a space of about 20 inches between the bottom of the scrolls at the hem, and clever fingers could design lovely embellishments for the inner portions of the scrolls in which small spangles, dull silks, and jet beads might play an important part.

I believe all women, young and old, rejoice that blouse bodices are still permitted to remain with us. It will be a sad day for home-dressmakers when they are no longer accepted by fashion's followers. Personally, I cling to the softly-draped bodice mounted on a tight lining, and wonder if the bifurcated garment are better than the knickerbocker.

What an extraordinary thing it is that so soon as wet and muddy weather is upon us the "rational dress" is seen no more. During the past few weeks I could count the blooming women on one hand, while skited riders are to be seen in numbers. There was much a cry out by advocates of breeches as to the inconvenience of skirts in windy or dirty weather. Readily, those who hold these opinions should live up to them and show me that the movement is progressing. I am afraid, however, that knickerbockers are adopted by women for the sake of effect, or in order to attract attention. Personally, I cling to the softly-draped bodice mounted on a tight lining, and wonder if the bifurcated garment are better than the knickerbocker.

And then he has been several times to the police court, and that he hard,

seems to realise. He don't say so, but he knows from my own observation that it is so different to the way they do it in the States. He says the London magistrates will sit and listen to all the dirty, ragged tramp has got to say

with just as much attention as he listens to the constable who has arrested him, and what seems to my correspondent so very strange is that the constable in charge of a case not only appears to tell the truth, but actually seems to have a sort of friendly feeling towards the prisoner. There is a lot more which I have no space to quote, though I might mention that he quite agrees with me that our firemen are a fine lot of fellows, but he considers as far as fire appliances are concerned the Americans are "a long way ahead."

But he goes on to say that as far as the British soldier, sailor, and policeman are concerned he

JACK ALLROUND.

BOILED SUNF PUDDING.—To one pound of flour allow 8 ounces finely-chopped suet and one teaspoonful of salt. Put into a basin, and mix the ingredients well together, first dry, and then with a little cold water to bind, but do not make the mixture too wet. Have ready a basin just large enough to hold the pudding, take some dripping on paper, and well grease the basin with it, then put in the pudding, and over the top of it place a piece of white paper well greased with dripping, and carefully tie over that a wet cloth well floured, then put the pudding into a saucepan of boiling water, and from the time the water is again boiling continue the boiling for 4 hours. This plain pudding can be used with meat, or served as a sweet to be eaten with jam or treacle, or with cold butter and sugar.

RIVETING CHINA.—A diamond drill is the best implement for making the holes for the rivets. While drilling use a little sweet oil as lubricator. The riveting wire should be one sixteenth of an inch thick, and before it is used must be filed or scraped flat on one side; this flat side of the wire is to lie next the china. A cutting pliers will also be required and a light jeweller's hammer, as well as little plaster of Paris. On setting to work turn your dish on its face, putting the broken pieces together, and see where the rivets should go so as to hold all firm. Having determined this, commence to drill the holes about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the fracture of one piece. The holes should never penetrate through the china, and should slightly slant in towards the broken edge, so that the rivets may hook firmly. When you have drilled all the holes along one piece of the broken article, put the two pieces together again, and carefully mark on the undrilled pieces where a hole the same distance from the edge should come opposite the first hole. Drill as before with a slight inward slant towards the fracture. Again place the two pieces of china together, mark for the second hole, and so continue till all are drilled. When working dip the point of the drill in oil from time to time. In cutting the rivets from the prepared wire, the fit must be secured by carefully measuring the exact distance between the two holes to be connected. This is one of the great difficulties with beginners. The best way to accomplish it is, first with your pliers bend the wire in on the flat side, say, the tenth of an inch, or it may be less, for the rivet must not be deeper than the hole it is to fit, and it must be bent, which can be done with the hammer upon the pliers, a little more than at right-angles, so as to hook well into the slanted hole. Hook it in, and then put the two pieces of china again together, and minutely measure and mark where the other bend is to be; bend it and cut the wire off. If the fit is good, when you hook in one bend, a slight pull with the pliers will make the other spring into its place and hold firm, but sometimes it must be helped with a slight tapping of the light hammer. When all the holes are riveted, fill them with plaster of Paris or other cement you may prefer, which can be white or coloured, according to the work you are mending.

ZINC OINTMENT.—Take what quantity you please of the perfectly fresh internal fat of the hog. Remove as much of the skin and fibres as possible, then hang up the fat so that it may be freely exposed to the air for a few hours. Then chop it up fine, put it into a stone mortar, and pound it till you reduce the mass to a uniform smooth condition. Having in this way completely broken up the membranous matter, put the fat into a glazed vessel, and stand that in a warm water bath until it has completely melted and separated from the fibre, then strain it through flannel. Take, say, a quarter of a pound of the fat, add to it 40 grains of benzoin, which should be reduced to powder, and melt the two together by means of hot water bath, frequently stirring, continue the application of heat by keeping up the temperature of the water for 2 hours, then strain the mixture and you have benzoinated lard, which is the foundation of many ointments. To an ounce of this prepared lard add 80 grains of the finest sifted oxide of zinc, then thoroughly mix, bind, and amalgamate the two together, and the zinc ointment is made.

SOY.—We cannot make the best soy here, as we have not got quite the same beans that they have in China and Japan, but an excellent imitation soy can be made by using white haricot beans. Take one handful of the beans and boil them until they are soft, then mash the beans in a mortar, and mix with them one gallon coarse barley meal, place the mixture closely covered in a warm place for 24 hours, or until it is sufficiently fermented then add to it one gallon of salt dissolved in 3 gallons of water, stirring the salt and water well into the fermented mixture, cover up the whole to remain in this state for 3 months, during which time it ought to be well agitated and beaten together for 2 hours every day. It should then be strained through cotton cloths, and well pressed to extract every drop of the liquor, which should be allowed to remain in a wooden vessel to fine age. After a time, when it becomes sufficiently clear, bottle for use.

WATERPROOFING NETS.—Oak twigs and branches 56 pounds, spent bark that may be obtained at any tannery—56 pounds. Put them both into 50 gallons of water, or larger or smaller amounts for a greater or less quantity. Boil till reduced to 40 gallons, then remove the branches and bark from the copper, and put the nets into the liquor, taking care that they are well covered, and let them boil for about 3 hours, then remove the fire from under the copper, but leave the nets in till the liquor gets cool, when you may remove the nets and hang them out to dry.

PALESTINE SOUP.—Peel about 3 dozen Jerusalem artichokes, chopping each one into water as you peel, otherwise they will be discoloured. Put the artichokes into a saucepan with 4 onions, the outer leaf stalks of a head of celery, and 3 pints of white haricot bean stock. Gently simmer these together for an hour. Remove the onions and celery, and rub the artichokes through a fine sieve; then return the pulp to the saucepan, and when it is quite hot stir into a pint of boiling cream or a mixture of cream and milk, or a pint of milk with the yolks of 2 eggs beaten up in it, and the mixture heated, season with pepper, and for those who like it grated nutmeg may be added. Let it simmer a minute or

two, then serve at once; it should be very hot. Fried bread dipped into small dice should be served with it on a separate dish.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP

The Army orders this month contain matter for the Volunteer Corps. Requirements for buildings, application may be addressed through the usual channel to the general officer commanding, giving all particulars as to the property to be acquired, or, if loan is for the purpose of the repayment of an existing loan, full particulars with the present value in the open market must be sent in. The rates of interest laid down by the Treasury are: 1% for 30 years, 2½ per cent.; 40 years, 3 per cent.; and 50 years, 3½ per cent. the loan being repayable by annual instalments.

Another matter is the horse hire and travelling expenses to adjutants when not keeping a horse. They must on no account exceed the amount of the forage and stable allowance for the same period, and where an officer acts as adjutant he will be allowed the actual and unpaid amount in horse hire for mounted duties, and in conveyance on duty to places at a distance not exceeding 10 miles from headquarters.

I am glad that the N.R.A. Committee have decided to make a reduction in the recruits and string points this year. The scoring last year was phenomenal, assisted by lovely weather and perfect ammunition, the latter very different to some of the rubbish served out for class firing later in the season. I witnessed one day at least 50 cases of hanging heads.

The public appetite for gold mining securities is slowly returning both in England and France, and there appears to be every probability that 1898 will witness an upsurge of quotations all along the line. Throughout the past week, both Rand and Rhodesian securities have been going quite strongly, owing more to investment purchases than to speculative operations. Deep Levels in particular are in large request; indeed, the whole appearance of the market is most encouraging.

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY CO.—Tues. and Fri., riding drill, St. John's Wood Barracks, 10 a.m.; drill, 1st Co., 10 a.m.; 2nd Co., 10 a.m.; 3rd Co., 10 a.m.; 4th Co., 10 a.m.; 5th Co., 10 a.m.; 6th Co., 10 a.m.; 7th Co., 10 a.m.; 8th Co., 10 a.m.; 9th Co., 10 a.m.; 10th Co., 10 a.m.; 11th Co., 10 a.m.; 12th Co., 10 a.m.; 13th Co., 10 a.m.; 14th Co., 10 a.m.; 15th Co., 10 a.m.; 16th Co., 10 a.m.; 17th Co., 10 a.m.; 18th Co., 10 a.m.; 19th Co., 10 a.m.; 20th Co., 10 a.m.; 21st Co., 10 a.m.; 22nd Co., 10 a.m.; 23rd Co., 10 a.m.; 24th Co., 10 a.m.; 25th Co., 10 a.m.; 26th Co., 10 a.m.; 27th Co., 10 a.m.; 28th Co., 10 a.m.; 29th Co., 10 a.m.; 30th Co., 10 a.m.; 31st Co., 10 a.m.; 32nd Co., 10 a.m.; 33rd Co., 10 a.m.; 34th Co., 10 a.m.; 35th Co., 10 a.m.; 36th Co., 10 a.m.; 37th Co., 10 a.m.; 38th Co., 10 a.m.; 39th Co., 10 a.m.; 40th Co., 10 a.m.; 41st Co., 10 a.m.; 42nd Co., 10 a.m.; 43rd Co., 10 a.m.; 44th Co., 10 a.m.; 45th Co., 10 a.m.; 46th Co., 10 a.m.; 47th Co., 10 a.m.; 48th Co., 10 a.m.; 49th Co., 10 a.m.; 50th Co., 10 a.m.; 51st Co., 10 a.m.; 52nd Co., 10 a.m.; 53rd Co., 10 a.m.; 54th Co., 10 a.m.; 55th Co., 10 a.m.; 56th Co., 10 a.m.; 57th Co., 10 a.m.; 58th Co., 10 a.m.; 59th Co., 10 a.m.; 60th Co., 10 a.m.; 61st Co., 10 a.m.; 62nd Co., 10 a.m.; 63rd Co., 10 a.m.; 64th Co., 10 a.m.; 65th Co., 10 a.m.; 66th Co., 10 a.m.; 67th Co., 10 a.m.; 68th Co., 10 a.m.; 69th Co., 10 a.m.; 70th Co., 10 a.m.; 71st Co., 10 a.m.; 72nd Co., 10 a.m.; 73rd Co., 10 a.m.; 74th Co., 10 a.m.; 75th Co., 10 a.m.; 76th Co., 10 a.m.; 77th Co., 10 a.m.; 78th Co., 10 a.m.; 79th Co., 10 a.m.; 80th Co., 10 a.m.; 81st Co., 10 a.m.; 82nd Co., 10 a.m.; 83rd Co., 10 a.m.; 84th Co., 10 a.m.; 85th Co., 10 a.m.; 86th Co., 10 a.m.; 87th Co., 10 a.m.; 88th Co., 10 a.m.; 89th Co., 10 a.m.; 90th Co., 10 a.m.; 91st Co., 10 a.m.; 92nd Co., 10 a.m.; 93rd Co., 10 a.m.; 94th Co., 10 a.m.; 95th Co., 10 a.m.; 96th Co., 10 a.m.; 97th Co., 10 a.m.; 98th Co., 10 a.m.; 99th Co., 10 a.m.; 100th Co., 10 a.m.; 101st Co., 10 a.m.; 102nd Co., 10 a.m.; 103rd Co., 10 a.m.; 104th Co., 10 a.m.; 105th Co., 10 a.m.; 106th Co., 10 a.m.; 107th Co., 10 a.m.; 108th Co., 10 a.m.; 109th Co., 10 a.m.; 110th Co., 10 a.m.; 111th Co., 10 a.m.; 112th Co., 10 a.m.; 113th Co., 10 a.m.; 114th Co., 10 a.m.; 115th Co., 10 a.m.; 116th Co., 10 a.m.; 117th Co., 10 a.m.; 118th Co., 10 a.m.; 119th Co., 10 a.m.; 120th Co., 10 a.m.; 121st Co., 10 a.m.; 122nd Co., 10 a.m.; 123rd Co., 10 a.m.; 124th Co., 10 a.m.; 125th Co., 10 a.m.; 126th Co., 10 a.m.; 127th Co., 10 a.m.; 128th Co., 10 a.m.; 129th Co., 10 a.m.; 130th Co., 10 a.m.; 131st Co., 10 a.m.; 132nd Co., 10 a.m.; 133rd Co., 10 a.m.; 134th Co., 10 a.m.; 135th Co., 10 a.m.; 136th Co., 10 a.m.; 137th Co., 10 a.m.; 138th Co., 10 a.m.; 139th Co., 10 a.m.; 140th Co., 10 a.m.; 141st Co., 10 a.m.; 142nd Co., 10 a.m.; 143rd Co., 10 a.m.; 144th Co., 10 a.m.; 145th Co., 10 a.m.; 146th Co., 10 a.m.; 147th Co., 10 a.m.; 148th Co., 10 a.m.; 149th Co., 10 a.m.; 150th Co., 10 a.m.; 151st Co., 10 a.m.; 152nd Co., 10 a.m.; 153rd Co., 10 a.m.; 154th Co., 10 a.m.; 155th Co., 10 a.m.; 156th Co., 10 a.m.; 157th Co., 10 a.m.; 158th Co., 10 a.m.; 159th Co., 10 a.m.; 160th Co., 10 a.m.; 161st Co., 10 a.m.; 162nd Co., 10 a.m.; 163rd Co., 10 a.m.; 164th Co., 10 a.m.; 165th Co., 10 a.m.; 166th Co., 10 a.m.; 167th Co., 10 a.m.; 168th Co., 10 a.m.; 169th Co., 10 a.m.; 170th Co., 10 a.m.; 171st Co., 10 a.m.; 172nd Co., 10 a.m.; 173rd Co., 10 a.m.; 174th Co., 10 a.m.; 175th Co., 10 a.m.; 176th Co., 10 a.m.; 177th Co., 10 a.m.; 178th Co., 10 a.m.; 179th Co., 10 a.m.; 180th Co., 10 a.m.; 181st Co., 10 a.m.; 182nd Co., 10 a.m.; 183rd Co., 10 a.m.; 184th Co., 10 a.m.; 185th Co., 10 a.m.; 186th Co., 10 a.m.; 187th Co., 10 a.m.; 188th Co., 10 a.m.; 189th Co., 10 a.m.; 190th Co., 10 a.m.; 191st Co., 10 a.m.; 192nd Co., 10 a.m.; 193rd Co., 10 a.m.; 194th Co., 10 a.m.; 195th Co., 10 a.m.; 196th Co., 10 a.m.; 197th Co., 10 a.m.; 198th Co., 10 a.m.; 199th Co., 10 a.m.; 200th Co., 10 a.m.; 201st Co., 10 a.m.; 202nd Co., 10 a.m.; 203rd Co., 10 a.m.; 204th Co., 10 a.m.; 205th Co., 10 a.m.; 206th Co., 10 a.m.; 207th Co., 10 a.m.; 208th Co., 10 a.m.; 209th Co., 10 a.m.; 210th Co., 10 a.m.; 211th Co., 10 a.m.; 212th Co., 10 a.m.; 213th Co., 10 a.m.; 214th Co., 10 a.m.; 215th Co., 10 a.m.; 216th Co., 10 a.m.; 217th Co., 10 a.m.; 218th Co., 10 a.m.; 219th Co., 10 a.m.; 220th Co., 10 a.m.; 221st Co., 10 a.m.; 222nd Co., 10 a.m.; 223rd Co., 10 a.m.; 224th Co., 10 a.m.; 225th Co., 10 a.m.; 226th Co., 10 a.m.; 227th Co., 10 a.m.; 228th Co., 10 a.m.; 229th Co., 10 a.m.; 230th Co., 10 a.m.; 231st Co., 10 a.m.; 232nd Co., 10 a.m.; 233rd Co., 10 a.m.; 234th Co., 10 a.m.; 235th Co., 10 a.m.; 236th Co., 10 a.m.; 237th Co., 10 a.m.; 238th Co., 10 a.m.; 239th Co., 10 a.m.; 240th Co., 10 a.m.; 241st Co., 10 a.m.; 242nd Co., 10 a.m.; 243rd Co., 10 a.m.; 244th Co., 10 a.m.; 245th Co., 10 a.m.; 246th Co., 10 a.m.; 247th Co., 10 a.m.; 248th Co., 10 a.m.; 249th Co., 10 a.m.; 250th Co., 10 a.m.; 251st Co., 10 a.m.; 252nd Co., 10 a.m.; 253rd Co., 10 a.m.; 254th Co., 10 a.m.; 255th Co., 10 a.m.; 256th Co., 10 a.m.; 257th Co., 10 a.m.; 258th Co., 10 a.m.; 259th Co., 10 a.m.; 260th Co., 10 a.m.; 261st Co., 10 a.m.; 262nd Co., 10 a.m.; 263rd Co., 10 a.m.; 264th Co., 10 a.m.; 265th Co., 10 a.m.; 266th Co., 10 a.m.; 267th Co., 10 a.m.; 268th Co., 10 a.m.; 269th Co., 10 a.m.; 270th Co., 10 a.m.; 271st Co., 10 a.m.; 272nd Co., 10 a.m.; 273rd Co., 10 a.m.; 274th Co., 10 a.m.; 275th Co., 10 a.m.; 276th Co., 10 a.m.; 277th Co., 10 a.m.; 278th Co., 10 a.m.; 279th Co., 10 a.m.; 280th Co., 10 a.m.; 281st Co., 10 a.m.; 282nd Co., 10 a.m.; 283rd Co., 10 a.m.; 284th Co., 10 a.m.; 285th Co., 10 a.m.; 286th Co., 10 a.m.; 287th Co., 10 a.m.; 288th Co., 10 a.m.; 289th Co., 10 a.m.; 290th Co., 10 a.m.; 291st Co., 10 a.m.; 292nd Co., 10 a.m.; 293rd Co., 10 a.m.; 294th Co., 10 a.m.; 295th Co., 10 a.m.; 296th Co., 10 a.m.; 297th Co., 10 a.m.; 298th Co., 10 a.m.; 299th Co., 10 a.m.; 300th Co., 10 a.m.; 301st Co., 10 a.m.; 302nd Co., 10 a.m.; 303rd Co., 10 a.m.; 304th Co., 10 a.m.; 305th Co., 10 a.m.; 306th Co., 10 a.m.; 307th Co., 10 a.m.; 308th Co., 10 a.m.; 309th Co., 10 a.m.; 310th Co., 10 a.m.; 311th Co., 10 a.m.; 312th Co., 10 a.m.; 313th Co., 10 a.m.; 314th Co., 10 a.m.; 315th Co., 10 a.m.; 316th Co., 10 a.m.; 317th Co., 10 a.m.; 318th Co., 10 a.m.; 319th Co., 10 a.m.; 320th Co., 10 a.m.; 321st Co., 10 a.m.; 322nd Co., 10 a.m.; 323rd Co., 10 a.m.; 324th Co., 10 a.m.; 325th Co., 10 a.m.; 326th Co., 10 a.m.; 327th Co., 10 a.m.; 328th Co., 10 a.m.; 329th Co., 10 a.m.; 330th Co., 10 a.m.; 331st Co., 10 a.m.; 332nd Co., 10 a.m.; 333rd Co., 10 a.m.; 334th Co., 10 a.m.; 335th Co., 10 a.m.; 336th Co., 10 a.m.; 337th Co., 10 a.m.; 338th Co., 10 a.m.; 339th Co., 10 a.m.; 340th Co., 10 a.m.; 341st Co., 10 a.m.; 342nd Co., 10 a.m.; 343rd Co., 10 a.m.; 344th Co., 10 a.m.; 345th Co., 10 a.m.; 346th Co., 10 a.m.; 347th Co., 10 a.m.; 348th Co., 10 a.m.; 349th Co., 10 a.m.; 350th Co., 10 a.m.; 351st Co., 10 a.m.; 352nd Co., 10 a.m.; 353rd Co., 10 a.m.; 354th Co., 10 a.m.; 355th Co., 10 a.m.; 356th Co., 10 a.m.; 357th Co., 10 a.m.; 358th Co., 10 a.m.; 359th Co., 10 a.m.; 360th Co., 10 a.m.; 361st Co., 10 a.m.; 362nd Co., 10 a.m.; 363rd Co., 10 a.m.; 364th Co., 10 a.m.; 365th Co., 10 a.m.; 366th Co., 10 a.m.; 367th Co., 10 a.m.; 368th Co., 10 a.m.; 369th Co., 10 a.m.; 370th Co., 10 a.m.; 371st Co., 10 a.m.; 372nd Co., 10 a.m.; 373rd Co., 10 a.m.; 374th Co., 10 a.m.; 375th Co., 10 a.m.; 376th Co., 10 a.m.; 377th Co., 10 a.m.; 378th Co., 10 a.m.; 379th Co., 10 a.m.; 380th Co., 10 a.m.; 381st Co., 10 a.m.; 382nd Co., 10 a.m.; 383rd Co., 10 a.m.; 384th Co., 10 a.m.; 385th Co., 10 a.m.; 386th Co., 10 a.m.; 387th Co., 10 a.m.; 388th Co., 10 a.m.; 389th Co., 10 a.m.; 390th Co., 10 a.m.; 391st Co., 10 a.m.; 392nd Co., 10 a.m.; 393rd Co., 10 a.m.; 394th Co., 10 a.m.; 395th Co., 10 a.m.; 396th Co., 10 a.m.; 397th Co., 10 a.m.; 398th Co., 10 a.m.; 399th Co., 10 a.m.; 400th Co., 10 a.m.; 401st Co., 10 a.m.; 402nd Co., 10 a.m.; 403rd Co., 10 a.m.; 404th Co., 10 a.m.; 405th Co., 10 a.m.; 406th Co., 10 a.m.; 407th Co., 10 a.m.; 408th Co., 10 a.m.; 409th Co., 10 a.m.; 410th Co., 10 a.m.; 411th Co.,

GREAT FIRE.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW. At 3 o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered to have broken out on the exterior premises of Renfield-st., occupied by Messrs. W. and R. Patrick and Co., wholesale and export chemists and druggists, and, owing to an explosion of chemicals and hour and a half later, 4 firemen who were working on the top flat of the building were precipitated to the bottom. About 4.30, quite unexpectedly, there was a loud noise as if an explosion had occurred in the interior of the building. The whole roof collapsed, and the entire building became one mass of flames. A considerable number of firemen were on the building at the time of the explosion endeavouring to get at the burning wood in the ceiling, and, with the exception of those standing in the windows, the men fell down among the burning débris.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

An indescribable scene of excitement ensued, the firemen rushing about in the hope of ascertaining the position of their comrades, and the crowd seconding their efforts by pointing out where the men had last been seen. At length, after a long interval, shouts were heard from the ruins, and a few seconds later one of the firemen came out. He was covered with dust, and was naturally greatly excited. He exclaimed that there were others at the back of the premises, and that he was carried down himself when the explosion happened, and could do nothing to save his companions. The explosion evidently occurred in the lower flats, as the whole centre of the building fell in, carrying with it the men who were above. When the excitement had died away somewhat, it was reported that 4 men were missing, and this unfortunately proved to be true.

ALL HORSES KILLED.

Capt. Patterson still hoped that some of them might be rescued alive, but soon after 8 a.m. the whole building was in flames, the chemicals burning in some portions with a bright, white light. The fireman whose body was got out first was Charles Orr, of the Central Division, aged 37. He bailed from Paisley, and leaves a widow and 3 children. Orr's body was terribly crushed. Lawrence Hamilton, a fireman of the Northern Division, who was got out early, was taken in an ambulance to the fire station. He is injured internally. John Watson, another fireman, was taken to the Royal Infirmary. How the other firemen escaped is a matter of wonder.

The men were compelled to work in a narrow corner, and when the explosion occurred a wall fell out. The Salvage Corps men ran for their lives, and gained the streets without a scratch. At the time of the disaster the fire had been almost extinguished, and the men were under the impression that it was absolutely safe to enter the building. Some of them, indeed, had gone into the cellar, so confident were they of safety. The building is a small one, but the contents were costly, and the damage will, it is estimated, be from £40,000 to £50,000.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The names of the killed are:—James Hastic, foreman Central Fire Brigade Station, 47, a native of Edinburgh, married, with 5 children; John Battersby, first-class fireman, Central Station, 47, married, 8 children; David Smith, second-class fireman, Northern Division, 44, married, 3 children; Charles Orr, Central Division, 37, married, 3 children.

THE INJURED.

The injured are: James Watson, Northern Division, injured internally; Lawrence Hamilton, Central Division.

The body of Orr was recovered early in the morning, and conveyed to the Buchanan-st. Station. It remains to be added that Sept. Sutherland and all the lieutenants and a large body of men belonging to the Northern Division were early on the scene, and that the traffic was at once stopped in all the adjacent streets. The inhabitants of the dwelling-houses in Cowcaddens-st. and in Kenfield-st. were all warned, and many of them left their houses, taking some of their belongings with them.

The same correspondent, telegraphing later, stated that the fire had then been mastered, and the firemen were engaged in searching the ruins. They had found the charred remains of David Smith, and expected shortly to recover those of Hastic and Battersby. Watson had his back broken, and it is not likely that he will recover. Hamilton's injuries are internal, and he suffers greatly from shock.

REMAINS DISCOVERED.

At 6 p.m. the firemen and labourers engaged in searching for the 2 bodies undiscovered, came upon the body of James Hastic, the fireman of the Central Division. He was pinned down by a heavy beam, and the body was quite unrecognisable except by the distinctive epaulettes worn by the firemen and officers. The body of another fireman, Battersby, still remained in the debris. The Provost and Senior Magistrates were present. The Corporation will provide for the widows and children.

SEVEN YEARS FOR A SWINDLER.

At Northampton, Albert Vaughan Evans, 35, auctioneer, was sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude for obtaining by false pretences £1000 valued at £60 from various tradesmen of the town.—Mr. Farnham said his master was one of the most daring swindlers brought to justice for a long time. For years he had lived by fraud, swindling hundreds of people in various parts of the country out of thousands of pounds. Witnesses were present to prove frauds by prisoner at Southampton, Leicester, Newport, Wolverhampton, Portsmouth, Bournemouth, Exeter, Plymouth, and other places.

GLEE'S GLEE.

With reference to the report that Mr. Chamberlain had sent to the Transvaal Government a despatch affirming the principle of British suzerainty over the Transvaal, it was stated yesterday that the despatch is comparatively old, having been sent as far back as Dec. 6. The despatch discloses no variation whatever in Mr. Chamberlain's well-known views on the suzerainty question, but the principle has been re-asserted with all the energy characteristic of the Colonial Secretary. It is assumed that the explanation in Kruger's official organ is that use is desired to be made of the attitude of this country for purely electioneering purposes in the Transvaal.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, under the presidency of Lord Salisbury.

A Queen's pilot, named White, who has been connected with Portsmouth Dockyard for a considerable period, committed suicide at his residence at Southsea by swallowing a dose of prussic acid.

Mr. T. Mackenzie has been appointed by the New Zealand Government to be a governor of the Imperial Institute.

LONG ACRE MURDER.

ALLEGED ASSASSIN ARRESTED IN ITALY.

HOW THE SUSPECT WAS TRACKED.

The man Quale, Giovanni, alias Giuseppe Ravetto and Joseph Ravelli, whom the police believe to be the murderer of the shoemaker Brosette, in his room at Castle-st., Long Acre, in November, has been arrested in Italy. It will be remembered that the murdered man's head was split by a chopper, and his throat cut with a butcher's knife. The case was entrusted to Chief-insp. Moore, of Scotland Yard, and Det.-insp. Leach, of Bow-st. From inquiries they made they found that the chopper belonged to a man, who had fled the country. He was arrested this week at his native place, Turnavo, Italy. The Italians as a rule do not give up their own countrymen charged with offences abroad. In all probability, therefore, Giovanni will be tried in Italy.

COLLECTING EVIDENCE.

Yesterday Chief-insp. Moore, and Det.-insp. Sexton, of Scotland Yard, who has obtained very valuable information in connection with the case, were busily engaged in taking the evidence of all the witnesses who know anything about the murder. Some or all of these witnesses will have to go to Italy to give evidence against accused man, the treaty between Italy and England precluding an Italian arrested in Italy being delivered up to a foreign Power for an offence alleged to have been committed in a foreign land. Yesterday there was another development. An English warrant was taken out against the alleged murderer for larceny. It seems Mr. Sigismund Ferdinand Mendel (R.) is much disturbed at the suggestion that he is

not perfectly English. To remove any impression of that kind he has published documents to show that his father, a Roumanian, was naturalised some time before he was born. During the week both candidates

have been receiving deputations. Mr. Guest has boldly stated his views, and his candour has won the respect of his opponents. On the other hand, "Promote early and promise often" is the line adopted by Mr. Mendel to win the day if he can. Figures in 1895: Sir E. Clarke, M.P. (U.), 5,575; Harris, M.P. (R.), 5,482; Hubbard (U.), 5,456; Mendel (R.), 5,298.

YORK.

The sheriff has fixed Tuesday for the nomination, and Thursday for the polling. The keenness of the political fight is shown by the activity of the candidates.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**PENDING ELECTIONS.**

MARYBONE.—Sir S. E. Scott (U.) will stand. Figures in 1895: Farquhar (U.), 3,734; Straus (R.), 2,278; U. Mayor, 1,461.

DURHAM, S.E.—The Hon. F. W. Lambton (U.), brother of the Earl of Durham, and Mr. J. Richardson, ex-M.P. (R.) have been selected. WILTS (N.).—Lord Emily (U.) will stand.

PLYMOUTH.—Next Tuesday the Hon. Ivor Guest (U.) and Mr. S. F. Mendel (R.) will be nominated, and polling will take place the following day.

Mr. Guest continues to make headway in his candidate, and is proving in every way a worthy champion of the Unionist cause.

Those of MR. IVOR GUEST.

His own party who at first looked askance at his youth have come to the conclusion that his life has been a more experienced one than those of many whose years are greater; while those who openly laughed at the "stripling of 22" have now found out that that form of opposition will not

succeed. It seems Mr. Sigismund Ferdinand Mendel (R.) is much disturbed at the suggestion that he is

not perfectly English. To remove any impression of that kind he has published documents to show that his father, a Roumanian, was naturalised some time before he was born. During the week both candidates

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AN OLD DETAILED DESCRIPTION

of Ravetto, in various languages, and 2 portraits, one showing him with a beard and the other clean shaven, were sent to the Continental and American police, with the request that they would give them all the publicity possible. The Italian police previously received a telegraphed description of the man, and a request that special attention be paid to his native place, because it was thought he would eventually make it in the belief that he had cleverly left nothing behind to enable the police to identify him with the ex-convict Ravetto. Thus a careful watch was kept upon the wine-clad village of Rochetto, just outside Turnavo, and when he presented himself the evident possessor of wealth, instead of being received with open arms by old-time friends, he was met by the gendarmerie, and lodged in the prison at Turnavo.

A telegraphic despatch briefly stating the fact of the arrest was received at Scotland Yard, and further details are expected later on. The Treasury have sent in an application for Ravetto's extradition, and will despatch an officer in due course with the necessary papers. No effort will be spared to secure the man's return to this country to take his trial, but it is feared that if he is able to prove that he is of Italian nationality, that Government will refuse to hand him over.

THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE SUZERAINTY. According to a correspondent at Johannesburg, the "Volksstem" announces that the Government has just received a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain again affirming the doctrine of English suzerainty. The "Volksstem" terms this doctrine a mere hallucination. Commenting upon Mr. Schalk Burger's recent statement, apropos of the question of railway expropriation, that the Transvaal could rely on the English sense of justice, it declares that Mr. Chamberlain deserves gratitude for awakening both Progressives and Conservatives on the eve of the Presidential election. It is evident, adds the correspondent, that the "Volksstem's" article is primarily intended to prejudice Mr. Schalk Burger in the eyes of the electors.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES ARBITRATION.

A Cape Town correspondent telegraphs:—"It is stated that the Transvaal Government has received Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the suggestion of the former that questions in dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal should be submitted to arbitration. The reply is said to be a terse refusal."

AN OLD DESPATCH.

With reference to the report that Mr. Chamberlain had sent to the Transvaal Government a despatch affirming the principle of British suzerainty over the Transvaal, it was stated yesterday that the despatch is comparatively old, having been sent as far back as Dec. 6. The despatch discloses no variation whatever in Mr. Chamberlain's well-known views on the suzerainty question, but the principle has been re-asserted with all the energy characteristic of the Colonial Secretary. It is assumed that the explanation in Kruger's official organ is that use is desired to be made of the attitude of this country for purely electioneering purposes in the Transvaal.

THE LATE MR. HARFORD.

The remains of the late Mr. Edward Harford (an account of whose death appears on p. 13) were brought to the residence of deceased on Thursday.

Owing to the large number of requests which have been made for permission to attend the funeral, it has been determined to make it a public one. The remains will be conveyed to Abney Park Cemetery from St. Paul's, Canonbury, at 2.45 to-morrow afternoon.

AN EMPLOYER SHOT.

Mr. P. Crabtree, cotton manufacturer, Burnley, was entering the garden leading to his house on Friday evening when he was shot in the neck. A man named Cheesborough lost his employment a week ago, and on Friday asked Mr. Crabtree to take him back. Mr. Crabtree refused, and it is alleged that Cheesborough followed him down the road and shot him with a revolver. Cheesborough was chased for some distance, but escaped. Mr. Crabtree was taken to the hospital. It is thought he will recover.

THE "GLOBE"

understands that, contrary to general expectation, Dr. Jameson does not intend to return to England for the present.

THE "GLOBE" UNDERSTANDS THAT,

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS appreciate the advantages of the old country, offers them a position as manager of the "Woodward's Gripes Water." It changes its administration to America and "WATSON'S HOME REMEDY" for infants and children's diseases." It aids teething, promotes digestion, and prevents convulsions. Chemist, General Store, Price 1d. —LAW-

SON & CO., NEW ROAD, WOOLWICH, S.E.

DR. MACKENZIE'S ANEMICAL TOILET SOAP.

the original and only genuine, is prepared with aromatic and essential ingredients as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Relieves anaemia per-

BARMAID'S FLIRTATIONS.**TRAVELER ALLEGED TO BE THE FATHER OF HER CHILD.**

Léonard Crokart, traveller, of Gerrard st., Soho, appeared to an adjourned summons at N. London, which alleged him to be the father of the illegitimate child of Alice Norris, barmaid, at present residing at Shacklewell-lane, Kingsland. According to the evidence defendant was received into the house of the girl's parents as her intended husband. The promise to marry was alleged to have been rescinded by a document produced, and said to have been written on a Strand bar counter as follows:—

"I, Leonard Crokart, declare that I will die a bachelor," and "I, Alice Norris, declare that I will die a spinster." Whilst the lady was at the Shaftesbury, in Shaftesbury-av., there was alleged intimacy. Though having kissed the baby when the grandma presented it to him, defendant now denied the paternity, saying that the young lad had been too familiar with some gentlemen in Covent Garden, and that he was away in Belgium at the time stated. A good deal of correspondence of the usual

kind and amusing character was introduced, and the complainant accounted for her mentioning certain flirtations in her letters by saying there was nothing in them, but that she desired to make the defendant jealous. She declared that she never had any lover beyond Crokart, and that she had never written to any other man. The case was adjourned to enable Mr. Seale, who defended, to find the Covent Garden gentlemen. The Ascanian, Mr. S. E. Scott, was called in to advise him, and he advised him to make another adjournment to enable him to make another attempt to find the men.

Mr. D'Eyncourt thought it unfair to grant another adjournment on such slender evidence as to the missing witnesses.—Mr. Seale said that in a similar case he had had 9 adjournments. He recalled complainant, and she admitted knowing both "Charlie" and "Frank," but she had never been intimate with them. They had given her flowers.—Mr. Seale further stated that he had advertised in the daily papers for a certain barmaid who could throw light on the matter, but at present she could not be found.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked complainant if she had any objection to a further adjournment?—The complainant: No, because I know they

CANNOT PROVE ANYTHING against me. I should like to ask the defendant one question.—Mr. D'Eyncourt called defendant into the witness-box, and had him sworn.—Defendant then, in reply to complainant, denied that in the bar of the Shaftesbury her mother had shown him the baby, saying, "What do you think of your child?" and that he answered, "It is a fine child."—Mr. D'Eyncourt said he would grant an adjournment on defendant paying complainant 15s. costs. Mr. Seale was allowed to have witness summonses against 2 persons whom he named.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. J. C. Caldicott, solicitor, attended yesterday before Mr. D'Eyncourt and mentioned the above case, in which it was suggested that a gentleman known as "Frank" in the employ of the Duke of Bedford at the Covent Garden Market, was the father. Mr. Frank Maine, the only person named Frank in the employ of the duke, had been greatly annoyed by the report, and he was prepared to swear that there was no truth in the suggestion.—Mr. D'Eyncourt said no doubt the press would notice the disclaimer.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

At Scarborough, Henry Ward Drake, teacher of music, Norwood-st., was charged with cruelty to Annie Foster, a servant girl, 13. The girl, whose parents live at Pickering, was engaged as Mr. Royle, for the prosecution, said as maid of all work. On Tuesday before Christmas defendant accused the girl of having broken a crust. He seemed to have been drinking, and got into a fearful temper, seized the girl by the throat and violently shook her, causing her pain in eating for 2 days. A couple of days later he struck her on the face and knocked 2 teeth out. So terrified was the girl she left the house and wandered about the streets without hat or jacket for 4 hours. On Christmas Eve defendant came home drunk, and struck her violently over the head because she had allowed the fire to go out. On the 30th the child was so frightened that when she heard defendant coming upstairs she ran out of the house, and was taken by a policeman to the Mission Home.

Witnesses were called, including Dr. Hutton, who found the girl in most nervous condition. Two teeth appeared to have been recently knocked out, the gums being lacerated and inflamed.—Defendant said the girl was disobedient. He denied striking her, and said he had only reprimanded her.—The magistrate considered the case very serious, and fined the defendant £2 and costs, £4 10s. altogether.

THE WEALD HURDLE STEEPLECHASE.

Figures in 1895: Sir E. Clarke, 30s.; Mr. F. Cobb's Juggler II., 30s.; Mr. R. Thirlwell's The World's Mart, 30s.; Mr. W. Morris' Dandy, 30s.

Winner trained by M'Kee.

WINSTON (Wednesday).—Maiden Hurdle Race, 2 miles.

ROSE (Wednesday).—Maiden Hurdle Race, 2 miles.

WEDNESDAY (Wednesday).—Maiden Hurdle Race, 2 miles.

THURSDAY (Wednesday).—Maiden Hurdle Race, 2 miles.

FRIDAY (Wednesday).—Maiden Hurdle Race, 2 miles.

SATURDAY (Wednesday).—Maiden

FANCY DRESS BALLS, COVENT GARDEN.

NEXT BALL FRIDAY, January 16th, at 11 p.m.

LADIES' FANCY DRESS, COVENT GARDEN.

On View at Peter Robinson's, Oxford-street.

A Gentleman's Suit, Gold Watch and Chain,

Lady's Gold Watch and Chain,

Antique Jewellery, &c., &c.

Antique Case with Silver Fittings,

A Silver Plate Service in Case.

On View at Naggs and Webb's, Oxford-street.

The interior will represent the deck of one of her majesty's ships.

Published Review—Grand Orchestra, Conductor,

Leontine Godfrey, Singer, 10, 6 and 8 guineas.

Admission 1 guinea. Seats to view the Hall; Amphitheatre Seats, &c., Amphitheatre, 5s. 6d.—Box-office

from 10.30 a.m.

LYCEUM.

ENTER THE GREAT.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m.

Enter the Great... HENRY Waring.

Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. J. M. Tertet.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst), 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Books bound by letter or telegram.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and P. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

J. William Gillette's Successful Drama, in Four Parts, entitled

SECRET SERVICE.

Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. J. D. Beveridge.

Mr. Ernest Chappell, Miss Bella Patterson.

MORNING PERFORMANCES

WEDNESDAY AND SAT., at 2s.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Manager, Mr. Albert Gilmer.

PRINCESS'S SUITCASE, a Christmas

Production—EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m.

will be presented an entirely New and Original

Music-hall Show—*London's Best*.

WORLDS LONDON LIVES.

For which see CHARLES WARREN is specially

MISS KATH TYNDALL, Miss GERALDINE

OLIFF, Miss OSCAR ADIE, Mr. CHARLES

GALBY, &c., &c.

Doors open 8.30. Box-office open 10.30 a.m. Tele-

phones, 10.30 a.m.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

A. and P. Gatti, Sole Lessees and Managers.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 and 9.

As and P. Gatti and Oscar Adie will present

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

Partial Comedy in Three Acts.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 8.30.

THE CAFE, by Clement Scott.

Doors open 10.30. To 10.30.

CLOSE.

Mr. John Harms, Sole Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock doors open

New Play, in Four Acts, written by

Miss Martha Hartley.

A BACHELORETTE'S ROMANCE.

Mr. John Harms, Mrs. Ernestine Hart, Gilbert

Hare, Frank Hardy, Mrs. Alice G. Scott, &c.

First Night, Miss May Harvey, Miss Vaughan, Miss

Constance, &c., &c.

FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8.30.

Box-office open 10s. to 10s. —GLORY.

GAETY THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, George Edwards.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

THE CUE'S GILL.

(Last Year.)

Box-office open 10s. to 10s.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 8.30.

COMEDY.

PANTOMIME, MA MARKET.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New Play, entitled

ONCE UPON A DAY.

Mr. Charles Hawley, Miss H. Kemble, E.

Brown, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Charlotte, Miss

Eliza, Master Hartley, Miss Charlotte, Miss

TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

A good deal of the danger of the present situation in foreign affairs arises from the belief which has some how or other established itself on the continent that nothing short of an absolute triumph against her existence will induce England to fight. You may see this idea repeated again and again in almost every foreign newspaper, and it is undoubtedly held by a good many foreign statesmen. It is a really dangerous mistake, because it may at any time lead to one of the Powers trying to bluff us, and consequently to war. It is a great misfortune for the world that now Prince Bismarck is outside practical politics, there is not a single European statesman who really understands the English character.

The Radical candidate for Plymouth, Mr. Sigismund Ferdinand Mendel, is an Englishman. There is no doubt whatever about that, for he has got papers to prove it, which is probably more than you or I have. Let me repeat, he is an Englishman—that is to say, he is the son of a Roumanian gentleman who did not the compliment of preferring this country to own some little time before Mr. Sigismund Ferdinand Mendel appeared on this vale of woe. As Mr. Stiggins remarked on another occasion, "It makes a vessel's heart bleed" to hear the ungodly talking of him as a foreigner, when he can prove by actual legal documents that he has every right to go about without any "made-in-Roumania" label anywhere about him.

YESTERDAY'S LAW AND POLICE.

Middlesex County Sessions. (Before Mr. R. M. Little, C.B., Q.C.)

AN EXPERIMENT.

Upon the accounts of the Middlesex Victoria Fund being submitted by Mr. Little said the money subscribed had been of very great use to many friends of prisoners. Last year 28 prisoners were allowed out on recognisances, which was a larger percentage than any other court of quarter sessions in the Kingdom. They found that 12 of these did well. It was an experiment, and last year they had given 30s. to the St. Giles' Christian Mission and 20s. to the Police Court Mission. He proposed that they should again give like amounts, and he hoped during the year they would be able to increase those amounts, as they could not expect these societies to help them in their experiment by looking after these people unless they assisted them in their funds.—The proposal was agreed to by the bench.

(Before Mr. M. Sharpe.)

BORIS BUOLARS.

Samuel Hume and John Norris, giving their names as 16, but Norris appeared to be about 18, labourers, were indicted for burglary at Hounslow.—On the night of Dec. 6 the premises of the International Tea Co., at High-st., Hounslow, were locked up. On the 8th it was discovered that they had been entered by forcing a back window, and a quantity of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco (loose and in packets), fancy boxes of preserved fruit, sweets, cakes, &c., had been stolen.—Mr. D. Wells examined the premises; it was discovered that the rear door had been forced open. An attempt had also been made to force a cupboard in the kitchen. A chest of drawers had been opened, and their contents overturned, and a cloak had been removed.—Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he had no recollection whatever of anything connected with the affair.—Committed for trial.

South-Western.

SCENE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Mary Ann Jelley, 32, Lithgow-st., Battersea, and Phoebe Atkins, 24, or Grove-avenue, Fulham, were charged with being concerned in assaulting Charles J. Shaw and his wife, of Jessica-rd., Wandsworth, in a railway carriage on the West London Extension Rly.—Prosecutor stated that on Friday night he and his wife were in a third-class carriage travelling from Addison-rd. to Clapham Junction. Prisoners, with other women, entered the same compartment as Charles and Jelley, compelled to amuse herself by dancing on the floor of the carriage. She stumbled against his wife and he expostulated with her. She became abusive and struck him a blow in the eye. She recommenced dancing and again fell against his wife, and amid the disturbance that occurred at her position. It was said that this was only before the carriage stopped, when Shaw was in while he and Norris were taking the things from the box. There were 8 previous convictions against Hope and 2 against Norris. Shaw was sentenced to 12 months hard labour, and Norris was handed over to Mr. Wheatley.

PRISONER'S RECORD.

Eli Oran, 40, labourer, was found guilty of stealing from a cart at Bedford a quantity of drapery, value £4. Prisoner's record was a bad one, commencing in 1878. He was sentenced to 3 months at Liverpool for stealing 2 rings in 1879; in Yorkshire for stealing a tap, 6 months; at Hartlepool, 1 day and 5 years; 6 months; at Devport, 1 day and 5 years; 6 months; at Exeter; 1877; Salisbury, 1878; Gloucester, and 1886; Brecon, 1 month.—He was now sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude.

Bow-street.

ALLEGED CONVENTER HALL-MARKS.

Walter of Hartst., Bictonborough, was charged on a warrant with forging and uttering the marks of certain dies provided by the Goldsmiths' Co., and with having in his possession wares of silver and base metal bearing such forged and counterfeit marks.—Sir W. Pridgeaux said he appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Goldsmiths' Co., who were concerned in administering the laws respecting the assaying and stamping of gold and silver plate in the interests of the public and of the trade. In this case the company had no personal interest, but acted simply as public prosecutors. These proceedings were taken under the Act of Parliament which made it an offence to forge or counterfeit marks used by the Goldsmiths' Co. for gold or silver, to utter without lawful excuse of articles so sold.—Det.-serg. Record said that on Friday morning he and Det.-serg. Callaghan met prisoner in Berwick-st., Oxford-st., and arrested him on a warrant. Witness took from him a purse which contained 24 cast silver spoons and 10 finished spoons, the latter having various marks impressed upon them. Witness then went to 10, Hartst., Bictonborough, and found a quantity of goods in a room on the second floor, including a cup, a vase, a tray, 4 spoons, and other articles. In the box there was a workshop containing a large sale of tools. His wife opened the safe with some keys that the witness had taken from her husband, and witness took from it some more forks and spoons.—Arthur Bishop, an assay officer of the Goldsmiths' Co., said he had examined the various articles produced by the last witness. He had accompanied him to Hartst., and was present when the search was made. He took 8 fruit forks made of "gilding metal" out of the safe. Six bore different name marks, none of which was impressed by the Goldsmiths' Co.; they were all counterfeit.—Sir W. Pridgeaux said that he did not propose carrying the case any further than as all the articles would have very carefully to be examined.—Det.-serg. Record said he was aware that a silversmith had made patterns to copy from. The 8 forks found had the hall-marks covered with solder. Witness was not aware that the company had recently hall-marked some 3 dozen forks of this pattern for prisoner.—Remanded; bail refused.

Mansion House.

NEW YEAR AT ST. PAUL'S.

Chas. Hunt, 25, labourer, Ed. Seymour, 27, dealer, Wm. Wood, 22, French polisher, and Thos. Brown, 28, costermonger, were charged on remand with frequenting St. Paul's Churchyard for the purpose of committing felony, also with attempting to steal from the person. Both were charged with assault on Det. Goodenough. On Dec. Year's Eve Det. Landy, Goodenough, Fetter Lane, and Sergeant saw prisoners, with others, pushing about the crowd assembled round St. Paul's Churchyard. Several "attempts" were made at the watch-rocks of old gentlemen by the gang. When they discovered that their operations were covered by the police, a cry was raised of "The 'tocs' are on us—edge," and the gang immediately separated in various directions. The detective, however, pounced on the thief, but the others escaped. An exciting struggle took place between the men behaving in a violent manner, and the assistance of several uniform constables was required to get them to the police station. The detectives were roughly handled in the crowd.—Warder Cook proved several previous convictions against Seymour, whose record was very bad one.—He was sentenced, under the Prevention of Crimes Act, to 1 year's hard labour; Wood and Hunt each to 3 months, and Brown (for the assault on Det. Goodenough) to 2 months' hard labour.

Marlboro.

ALLEGED GROSS BRUTALITY. Charles Mowen, 49, wood chopper, of Granville-rd., Kilburn, was charged with gross brutality towards a pony.—P.C. J. Extton stated that yesterday morning his attention was drawn to prisoner, who was in Granville-rd., driving a pony attached to a van laden with firewood. He was then in the van, and was beating the

animal across the back in a very savage manner. As if to give more effect to his blows, he jumped out of the van and taking hold of the bridle thrashed the pony most unmercifully about the head with the butt end of the whip, causing it to plunge and kick and run on to the pavement. Witness rushed forward, and upon remonstrating with prisoner, he later replied that the pony was a "jibber"—a statement which witness emphatically denied.—Ernest Read, a labourer, gave corroborative evidence, and the magistrate was informed that a large crowd of people witnessed the occurrence.—The prisoner denied the charge, and was allowed time to call witnesses.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Very well.—Remanded in custody for a week to start with.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

John Williams, 63, bricklayer, was charged with feloniously breaking into 141, Finchley-rd., St. John's Wood, with intent to commit a felony.—P.C. 127 J. said that early yesterday morning he saw prisoner talking to a man in Sylvester-rd., Hackney. A few moments after the latter called out, "Police, police!" Witness ran up, and prisoner ran away, fouring all the windows and doors. Within half an hour he returned. The husband stood at the garden gate while his wife entered the house. As she proceeded to the basement she saw prisoner pass from one room to another. She asked him what he was doing there, and as he gave her a razer in his hand, in consequence of what the man and witness followed the girl and took her into custody.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Yes, sir.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: The gentleman present?

The Constable: Yes, sir.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Let him be called.—Ernest John Hickney, a traveller, living in Sylvester-rd., Hackney, said that he was going home at 11.30 on Friday night, when he saw prisoner in the act of ringing the bell at his house. She said she wanted to speak to him, and he walked up the road with her. He had known her for several months. While engaged in conversation she produced a small bottle of chloroform and said she meant to take it. He snatched it from her hand, and walked about with her until half-past one, endeavoring to cool her. He was about to leave when she took out a razor and threatened to end his life. As he resisted his attempts to take it away he thought it was time to call the police. The defence was put to this witness?—The Prisoner: I should never have done this if he had carried out his promise.—Witness: What was the promise?—Prisoner: You know.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The deaths registered last week in 33 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 24.9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,922,524 persons in the middle of the year 1897.

In London 2,363 births and 2,360 deaths were registered last week.

Allowing for increase of population,

the births last week were 248, and the deaths 380, above the average number in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes rose again last week to 27.6.

During the 4 weeks ending on the 1st inst. the death-rate averaged 22.2 per 1,000, being 0 per 1,000 above the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the 10 years 1887-96.

The deaths attributed directly to influenza numbered 29, having been 10, 17, and 15 in the preceding 3 weeks.

Different forms of violence caused 117 deaths last week, concerning all but 3 of which inquests were held.

In Greater London 3,213 births and 3,046 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 24.6 and 25.3 per 1,000 of the estimated popula-

tion.

There will be 33 Saturdays in 1898.

About 65 tons of refuse are swept off the London streets yearly.

The election for the Middlesex C.C. has been fixed for March 2.

Herr Ernst Ilgenbarth, a young Vienna外交官, has completed an excellent book of Mark Twain.

La Minerve, the only French morning newspaper in Montreal, has suspended publication, after an existence of nearly 50 years.

Early in the morning Hull policeman, named Ambrose Harrison, accidentally stepped into the St. Andrew's Dock, and was drowned.

The honour of knighthood is to be conferred on Mr. Henry Thynne, C.B., I.L.D., Deputy inspector-general of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The funeral of Mrs. Jarvis and her 8 children, who were burned to death in the fire at Bethnal Green on Dec. 26, and of Mr. Jarvis, took place this week at Plaistow Cemetery.

There are several varieties of fish that cannot swim. In every instance they are deep-sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Mrs. Gibbons, living at Newton Heath, near Manchester, was fearfully burnt while "drawing" a fire with a newspaper, and died of her injuries in the infirmary.

Current events in the Far East give special interest to an exhibition of specimens of Japanese and Chinese art now on view in the King's Library at the British Museum.

White and pink clover blossoms may be converted into very dainty duch. Chopped very fine and served with pure, fresh cream, the blossoms are said to make a most delicious salad.

The estate of Zierengberg, the scene of Goethe's "Elective Affinities," has been sold to Herr Richard Passavant, of Frankfurt, by the Counts of Rantzau, to whose family it has belonged for centuries.

A remarkable eel has been discovered in the Fiji Islands. It has a peculiar formation in its throat, which causes it to whistle when in an excited state. The eel is 15 ft. long, and several inches in girth.

Mousetraps are now attached to dutchans. The combination has a hinged top projecting over the pan, which can be set by a spring-catch and released by means of a lever, on which the bait is fixed.

The Norwegian barque *Uncine*, bound from the Tyne to Taffy Bay, has been abandoned at sea. Part of the crew were saved and landed at Nazareth, on the coast of Portugal, but 8 were drowned.

The Princess of Wales has consented to become a patroness of the depot for Greek Industries recently opened in London, other patronesses being the Queen of the Hellenes and the Crown Princess of Greece.

A party of armed and disguised moonlighters raided the house of a farmer named Lovett at Ballyheen, N. Kerry, and carried off a gun. There were 4 servants in the house at the time.

The Duchess of York has given her permission to the board of management of the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, to name the new convalescent home at Boscombe, the Princess Mary Convalescent Home.

Gen. E. M. Boxer has died at his residence, Upton, near Ryde. He was the inventor of the Boxer fuse cartridge, and had a special grant from Parliament for this and other inventions.

The sum of £1,418 15s. has been awarded by the council of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund for London to the Seamen's Hospital Society (Dreadnought), £218 15s. of which is a special donation in honour of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

A terrible calamity is reported from the mining district of Guiana, South America. One of the large coal mines suddenly became flooded by a huge inundation of water, and 35 men were drowned before any efforts to save them could be effectually made.

A chewing apparatus for people who have lost their teeth and do not care to wear false ones has just been invented by a Frenchman. The food to be chewed is placed between the blades, which are opened and closed 2 or 3 times, and the food is thus reduced to a state of pulp.

Mr. Henry Simmonds, of Bearwood Farm, Walsall, a well-known agriculturist, has just died at the age of 65. Mr. Simmonds was president of the party of experts who visited Canada in 1890 at the request of the Dominion Government to report upon agricultural prospects there.

The Empress of Austria has arrived in her yacht Miramur at San Remo, where, it is said, her Majesty intends to take up her residence at the Royal Hotel, probably for some weeks. The Empress is travelling strictly incognito, under the name of Countess of Hohenheim.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has conferred the Archdeaconry of Wells, vacant by the death of the Venerable Augustus Owain Fitzgerald, on the Rev. Edwin Arthur Salmon, rector of Weston-super-Mare, prebendary of Dunkland Diocese, and prector for the clergy of the diocese in Convocation.

The shawl of shawls belongs to the Duchess of Northumberland. It formerly belonged to Charles X. of France, and was manufactured entirely from the fur of Persian cats. Many thousands of cat's skins were utilised, and the weaving occupied

some years. The shawl measures 8 yards square.

The Crown Prince of Roumania has arrived at Nice.

Visitors to Kew Gardens will find that 2 new pelicans have been placed on the pond by the Palm House.

The Poite has instructed the agent of Armstrong's Works to furnish plane

for a fast cruiser, the purchase of

which has been decreed by the Sultan.

Prince Bismarck is steadily improv-

ing in health. He now only suffers

from gout pains in the feet. His

sleep has much improved.

Small fines were imposed at the City

Summons Court on Italian costers for

obstructing Great Tower-st. with

chestnut barrows.

A costermonger was remanded at West Ham on a charge of picking

pockets at the funeral of the victims

of the Bethnal Green fire.

A plateplayer named William Cham-

berlain was knocked down and cast to

pieces by a fish train near Forest-

Bridge, just outside Dalton Junction.

In a case at West Ham it was

stated that the prosecutor, who had

been robbed in the street, had also

sustained a compound fracture of the

leg.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert, for 40

years a leading figure in New York

and Paris society, and also well known

in London, blew his brains out this

week.

The Boira Ely Co. states that there

is no foundation for the report pub-

lished in Liverpool that the company

had purchased the town and port of

Beira.

Twenty Chicago corporations which

control the fisheries of the Great

Lakes have absorbed most of the

smaller concerns in the same industry,

and been formed into one enterprise.

It is reported from Kantar (co.

Cork) that 2 remarkable centenaries

have just died there—John Lineham,

aged 112, and Julia Clancy, 103 years.

Lineham had 60 great-grandchildren,

and his eldest son is 85 years of age.

At an exhibition of animated photos

at Bolton the electrical apparatus

caused a fire. The operation were

burnt about the face and hands, and

in the excited rush of the audience

they were knocked down and had mar-

velous escapes.

An inquest revealed another fatal

accident to a child left playing in a

room in which there was an un-

guarded fire. The little victim in this

case was Lily Gardner, aged 7 years,

and his death was officially certified.

Mr. E. W. Mauder, Mr. C. Thwaite,

and the Rev. J. M. Bacon, with the

parties under their directions sent by

the British Astronomical Association

for the observation of the total solar

eclipse on the 22nd inst., have arrived

at Bombay. The other observing

parties have also arrived.

Proceedings for late majesty have

been taken against Herr Tronau, chief

editor of the Berlin comic paper

"Kladderadatsch," for having pub-

lished an article entitled "Brave

Soldiers," and a cartoon with the

words "from the camp of the

heavenly hosts."

The receipt for next year's business

at the Paris municipal pawnshops, or

monts de pâie, are estimated at

£10,662,350, and the expenses at

£10,608,350, leaving a profit of

£3,990. The profits of the monts de

pâie are always small, the authorities

not being anxious to make money.

The town of Rugby is rapidly grow-

ing. In the year 1801 the population

was 1,100, in 1851 it had risen to 6,851.

At the last census the number was

11,262, and the urban council have

just completed an examination for the

provision of water supply, which gives

the present population 15,219.

The record of the General Post

Office show that the volume of Christ-

mas correspondence has this year been

greater than on any previous occasion.

It was thought some time ago that the

high-water mark in this respect had

been reached, but the number of let-

ters, newspapers, book packets, and

periodicals goes on increasing.

Essex possesses a woman School

Board clerk. The lady is clerk to 3

independent boards, and for some years

has given satisfaction in the post.

Originally trained by her uncle to act

as his clerk and secretary, upon his

incapacity from illness she gradually

assumed the duties, and at his death

the board appointed her to the vacant

place.

It is stated that Lord Lansdowne's

proposal for the teaching in the Army

of trades which should be of use to the

solider in his civilian life has not yet

met with the response that was

anticipated. There is a widespread

feeling that the result of such a scheme

would be to divide the interest of both

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

(Readers of this article should remember that the opinions and associations expressed therein are given upon the relative merits of the horses entered, and special information contained cannot be regarded as facts, unless it is clearly stated to be made subject to horse racing, and any sudden alteration in the position of the horses will not affect the value of this article, since that something previously unheralded has happened in connection with the horses which affect the position of the horses.)

The postponed Kempton Meeting, which was begun on Tuesday in remarkable fine weather, in the time of year, attracted a capital company, though, of course, we missed the fringe of Christmas holiday-makers. The principal interest centres in the Christmass Hurdle Match, and it furnished an exciting finish, but Dick Chaloner on Kufie Boy won the better of Lord Derby's on his own turf.

Mark O'Farrell's sequence of successive bouts on Joe Cantor's horses is remarkable. His victory on Kufie Boy was the ninth successive winner he has ridden for the stable, and he has not been beaten on one of Cantor's horses since he steered Son o' Mine to victory in the Abbott's Hill Hurdle Race at Derby last April. Bayreid had a good race, but he had only lowered himself to get second, and had to be overtaken by Mark O'Farrell, who carried Arthur Nightingall in front to the finish.

Waxy, a good-looking daughter of The Goldsmith, May II, had won herself well in a horse gallop that she represented a sound chance in a field of 4 runners for the Chiswick Selling Hurdle Race Plate. Waxy, settling down, was going so strongly that she had to be kept well in hand, but when she had done pulling she was beaten, and was beaten in the last hurdle for 3 lengths for second place. With Juggler II, declining the contest for the Park Maiden Steeplechase, backers declared for the Hurst Park winner, Mark Over. Dugger was only lowered to get second, and had to be overtaken by Mark O'Farrell, who carried Arthur Nightingall in front to the finish.

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There were a goodly number of fixtures on Monday. Matches were played in connection with both divisions of the League, as well as the first division of the Cup. Two were over against Burton, and Notts County had a visit to Worside to oppose Sunderland, but found the home team too strong for them. At the Rectory Field, Blackheath beat Fettesians-Lorettonians by 1 goal to 0 (3 points to 0). When the pair tried conclusions at Wembley, the Fettesians-Lorettonians showed some splendid football. The Corvianians concluded their annual tour with a drawn game with St. Bernard's at Edinburgh. Engaging in 6 matches, the Corvianians won 3, drew 2, and lost 1. The Casuals, in the match which closed their Christmas tour, were beaten by Middlesbrough.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of the best players withdrew, Gloucester were able to secure a comfortable victory over Glimmorgars on Thursday. After the interval the Englishmen had the best of matters, and ran out winners by goal 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Some excellent sport was witnessed in the New Year's handicaps in the North of England, particularly those held at Foweybridge. Amongst the first to be run was the race for Mr. H. Usher paid 170s. for Nervi, who won at Brighton, but on Tuesday at Kempton he bought her in for 150s. Some rare gambling took place over the Waterloo Selling Steeplechase, Rhyd, Rip Van Winkle, and Widesawake II, each having hosts of friends. It was a great day for the racing, and Rip Van Winkle did not break down; he would do. This cannot be reckoned a mistake, for, although, with his speed carefully husbanded, he easily cut down Hypocrite and Widesawake II, he pulled up lame. On the chance that he might get through another race after a right rest, Rip Van Winkle was brought in for Sir E. P. Foster's Mr. Arthur Yate, Melton, who was more prominent, and did not complete the course.

That arch deceiver, Regret, has at last made a contribution to the all too fatigued for him at Newmarket last July. He was trusted by the public in the Twickenham Maiden Hurdle Race, finishing a good second favourite in the wagering to Bonnie Dundee. Those who had the courage to pin faith in the horse, that he would have to have done such terrible things, like kicking back to his head, or biting his tail, when the last barrier, to which point Lafayette showed prominently, he carried two more guns for Bonnie Dundee, who had been bought by Mr. E. J. Percy in the course of the afternoon. One was afraid to recommend Regret after recent experiences, and on Tuesday he was in mood to question the racing record of the horse. Mr. Reginald Ward, Regret's master, yet really distinguished himself under National Hunt rules, whether over fences or hurdles, for he jumps in his style when he chooses. In small fields the outsider of the party often enough upsets spectators. This was the case in the concluding event, the Hampton Steeplechase, Han-damp. Melton Constable was favourite, but at the last fence he ran out, and Hairy Eye, the outsider of the quartette, turned out the winner, so that the day ended differently for the talents that it had commenced.

There was a very unpleasant change in the weather at Kempton Park on Wednesday, as it rained unceasingly during the afternoon, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the attendance was a poor one all round. In the morning, however, the rain stopped, and the track became dry, 6 to 5 being accepted about both Irish Owl and Crystal Palace, the other runners being ignored. But for making a bad blunder at the last fence, the Irish mare would probably have won, as on entering the straight she was rapidly overtaking Crystal Palace, who however, suffered from the effects of a fall, and got home by a length and a half. In her own country Irish Girl has been returned a winner over fences, but most of her public appearances on this side have been over hurdles. Overstrand's forward running at Hurst Park led to his winning a distinct success, and Hounds' were told off Saturday, and he settled down a sound favourite, only Cumber of the others being supported for money. Overstrand proved the best of the moderate lot competing, and, after being in front from start to finish, was bought in for 100s. from which Cumber had been, and on that account Capt. Howard parted with him at Hurst Park for 100s. Capt. Ricardo de Cronby on Wednesday, but he dropped out of the race some distance from home.

An inspection of competitors in the paddock before the race at the hands of the Sudbury Steeplechase committee showed that Ebor simply dwarfed his moderate opponents, and the bookmakers were fully justified in asking for liberal odds. Hickey, setting a good pace, had the verdict in safe keeping, but a fall, a long way from the finish. His successor, Melton Constable, who was sent to the post, started from the shoulder, and on that account Capt. Howard parted with him at Hurst Park for 100s. Capt. Ricardo de Cronby on Wednesday, but he dropped out of the race some distance from home.

CONFESSON OF MURDER.
A WIDOW STATE IS STARRED A MAN IN THE BATH.

At Lambeth, Amelia Hardinge, 49, of Lion Buildings, Lion-st., Walworth, was charged, before Mr. Hopkins, on her own confession, with causing the death of Charles Levi, 35, by stabbing him in the back with a knife on Dec. 27. Prisoner, a carwoman woman, dressed in black, appeared to be in a very agitated state.—Det.-supt. Neil said, I was present with Insp. Rapley at Rodney-nd. Police-station, when prisoner came in and said, "I wish to give myself up for stabbing Charles Levi last Monday week." Insp. Rapley said, "If you wish to make a statement it will be taken down in writing, and all probability will be used in evidence against you." She then made a statement, which was taken down in writing in the presence of Insp. Rapley. As she could not write she made her cross.—Chief Clerk, Mrs. Martin: Was it real over to her?—Sergt. Neil: Yes.—Chief Clerk: Did she say anything when it was read over to her?—Sergt. Neil: She said, "That's the truth, as God's my judge." Sergt. Neil then read

THE WOMAN'S STATEMENT.
which was as follows:—"I, Amelia Hardinge, at 2 p.m., 5th inst., wish to give myself up for stabbing Charles Levi with a knife on Dec. 27, 1897, at 48, Lion-buildings, Lion-st., Walworth. I have known him about 7 months, and Dec. 20 he came to live with me. On Dec. 27 he came home drunk, upset the table, and broke all the crockery. I said, 'You—, what is it you?' Haven't you a bone to break, enough?' and I stabbed him with a carving knife which I had in my hand at the time. He laid down on the bed until the next morning, when, as he was worse, I took him to Guy's Hospital. Cornelius Ward, where he was detained, and I last saw him on Sunday last, when he was very bad. I do not know what part of the body I stabbed him. He complained of injuries to the back. When I saw him on Sunday I said, 'Charlie, you are very bad,' and he said, 'Yes, I do feel bad.' I said, 'I will go to the police station, and tell them the truth.' He said, 'No, don't do that; I deserve what I have got.' The above statement is made voluntarily by me." I cannot read any longer, as I have dealt the blow, and I had great provocation for it."—In reply to a question by the clerk, Sergt. Neil said he went with Insp. Rapley to Guy's Hospital, and ascertained that Levi was dead.—Mr. Hopkins (the prisoner): Do you wish to ask any questions?—Prisoner, who was apparently overcome with emotion, replied "Yes." The defence was made to take advantage of the fact that the prisoner had great provocation for it.—In reply to a question by the clerk, Sergt. Neil said he went with Insp. Rapley to Guy's Hospital, and ascertained that Levi was dead.—Mr. Hopkins (the prisoner): Do you wish to ask any questions?—Prisoner, who was apparently overcome with emotion, replied "Yes." The defence was made to take advantage of the fact that the prisoner had great provocation for it.—In reply to a question by the clerk, Sergt. Neil said he went with Insp. 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£5242880 " " 2s " "

£10485760 " " 2s " "

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